FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 FEBRUARY 1985

PLO-Jordanian Agreement

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Jordanian King Husayn "reached agreement on the formula of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move for attaining a just and peaceful solution" to the Palestinian issue during their talks at Al-Nadwah Palace on 11 February, Amman radio announced. In a report cited by Jerusalem radio, the East Jerusalem paper *AL-QUDS* disclosed that the agreed formula embodies two principles: land in return for peace and a confederation between the returned territories and Jordan. Commenting on the agreement in remarks reported by Amman radio, 'Arafat said the joint move is based on international legitimacy as represented by UN resolutions that clearly indicate the rights of the Palestinians and he added that the peace process should be promoted through an international peace conference with the PLO participating as a principal party. Noting the collective Arab support for such a conference, 'Arafat said the joint Jordanian-PLO move must be endorsed by a "unified Arab stand" at the next Arab summit, leading to a "comprehensive Arab axis that comprises all the Arab sides without exception." However, the joint agreement was described by Damascus radio as a move to "liquidate" the Palestine question "under the pretext of work for a peaceful settlement."

Israeli political circles viewed the PLO-Jordanian agreement with "skepticism," according to IDF radio, and 'Arafat will have to make "a very long political jump" if he wants to break the consensus in Israel against negotiating with the PLO. The Israeli assessment is that Husayn and 'Arafat decided on tactics and a joint position without reaching any substantive new political decisions, the radio said. Government sources cited by Jerusalem radio likewise contended that the move is "tactical," seeking to arm Saudi King Fahd with "bargaining chips" in Washington.

Following his talks with 'Arafat, King Husayn will visit Algeria on a "working and friendship" visit, according to Algiers radio. QNA said the visit is linked to the Jordanian move to achieve peace in the Middle East. In another development, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak announced that he will meet with King Husayn at the end-of February, MENA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Units from Iraq's 2d Army Corps attacked Iranian positions on the night of 11-12 February, occupying set targets and inflicting "massive" losses on the enemy, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Iraqi east of Tigris forces also raided Iranian formations in "two splendid attacks" aimed at silencing enemy sources of fire, the spokesman added. In a subsequent announcement over the radio, an Iraqi spokesman said the Iraqi Air Force hit another "large maritime target" near Khark Island on 12 February. A large Liberian tanker carrying Iranian crude oil was "seriously" damaged by the Iraqi air attack, according to Gulf maritime sources cited by KUNA.

Monitored Iranian media have not mentioned these developments.

Iran

Explosions and similar acts by the "oppressed" peoples of the world against U.S. personnel in Beirut and elsewhere were inevitable reactions to the "oppressions and intolerable aggressions" practiced by the United States, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni declared in a message to a parade marking the sixth anniversary of the Islamic Revolution. The message, which was read by an announcer and broadcast by Tehran radio, stressed that Iran had "no part" in any of these explosions, but it called on Muslims and the oppressed to "rise against the source of terrorism centered in the White House." Turning to Iran's internal affairs, Khomeyni urged Majlis deputies to avoid creating a "negative effect" by expressing "superficial" judgments on complex issues and he said Majlis committees should seek the advice of experts on such matters. On the economy he deplored the extension of state ownership as a "lethal disease," emphasizing the need for a flourishing private sector run by those "familiar with commerce" and serving the interests of the "deprived and oppressed." Khomeyni also criticized the media for publicizing "undesirable and trivial arts" and he urged the radio and television to improve their news bulletins, which are "deficient."

Seventy-nine Iranian Air Force planes participated in an airshow over Tehran to mark the revolution anniversary, the Iranian Air Force commander stated in remarks cited by IRNA. Nevertheless, a "large number" of Iranian planes were still protecting Iranian airspace at the warfronts, he contended. Meanwhile, the "millions" of citizens attending the anniversary celebrations in the capital approved a resolution calling for an "all-out attack" on Iraqi forces and condemning the "crimes" of "criminal America and the aggressor Soviet Union," according to the agency. However, in remarks broadcast by Moscow television, Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union stressed the need for friendly and equal relations between his country and the USSR.

Lebanon

In Tehran, visiting Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban vowed to take "revenge" against the "infidels" responsible for the 10 February car-bomb attack in Tripoli, according to IRNA.

Egypt

The recent "incident" near the Israeli Embassy was not an explosion but was caused by a "stray bullet" that shattered a window in a nearby apartment, MENA reported. The Israeli Embassy was "absolutely not" the target, according to "informed sources" cited by the agency.

Maghreb: Algerian-Moroccan Relations

The recent "intense contacts" between Algeria and Morocco will result in a summit meeting between President Chadli Bendjedid and King Hassan II, KUNA reported. Earlier, a Moroccan paper cited by MAP criticized Algeria for refusing visas to Algerians wanting to visit relatives in Morocco, linking this development with Algerian military preparations and support for Polisario.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan protested to Afghanistan over another "unprovoked attack" by Afghan aircraft, which dropped bombs in the Kurram District area, Karachi radio announced.

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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 028 *12 February 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Syrian Stance Toward New PNC Meeting Examined *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 10 Feb]* ..... A 1
PLO Radio Views Military Council Session ..... A 1
PLO Radio Outlines Resistance in S. Lebanon ..... A 2
PLO Radio: Zionist Bus Attacked on West Bank ..... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Reportage on Statements on Upcoming Elections ..... C 1
Candidate on Administrative System *[AL-WATAN 7 Feb]* ..... C 1
ARAB TIMES Examines Elections *[9 Feb]* ..... C 1
Interior Ministry Warns Diplomats *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
AL-WATAN Questions Launching of Arabsat *[8 Feb]* ..... C 2

QATAR

Petroleum Institute Releases New Crude Oil Prices ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince on Fahd's U.S. Visit, Arab Issues ..... C 2
Foreign Minister Receives Message from Oman ..... C 3

UAE

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Arrives in Abu Dhabi *[WAKH]* ..... C 3
Kuwait Official Delivers Note to Foreign Minister *[WAKH]* ..... C 3

PDRY

YSP Central Committee Concludes Session ..... C 4
Press Statement Issued ..... C 4

YAR

Mauritanian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 11 Feb ..... C 4
Further Reportage on Visit of Bulgarian Official ..... C 5
Concludes Visit; Makes Statement ..... C 5
President Congratulates Iranian Counterpart ..... C 5

EGYPT

Mubarak, King Husayn To Meet in Late February ..... D 1
Mubarak Comments on Jordanian, PLO Issues ..... D 1
MENA Denies Bomb Thrown at Israeli Embassy ..... D 1
Additional Reportage on Zambian President's Visit ..... D 1
Joint Communique Issued ..... D 1
Departs Cairo 12 Feb ..... D 3
'Abd al-Majid Reviews Results of U.S. Talks ..... D 3

'Ali Confers With Iraqi Health Minister ..... D 3
'Ali Meets With Israeli, Venezuelan Ambassadors ..... D 3
Ghali Views Possible French Reactor for Israel ..... D 3

IRAQ

Armed Forces Issue Communique No 1,739 ..... E 1
Armed Forces Occupy Iranian Positions 12 Feb ..... E 1
Military Spokesman Statement ..... E 1
Army Commander Details Action ..... E 1
Unit Commander Comments ..... E 2
Air Force Attacks Maritime Target Near Khark ..... E 2
Military Spokesman Statement ..... E 2
Oil Tanker Hit ..... E 2
Gulf Sources Confirm Report *[KUNA]* ..... E 2
UN Envoy Denies Iranian Claims on Shelling ..... E 2
Oil Minister Reveals Price Change Effective 1 Feb ..... E 3
Officials Confer With Soviet Union's Osadchuk ..... E 3
Oil Ministry Under Secretaries ..... E 3
Industry, Minerals Minister ..... E 3
Ramadan Receives Romanian Minister 11 Feb ..... E 3
Briefs: PRC Ambassador Presents Credentials ..... E 3

JORDAN

Agreement Reached With PLO on Joint Action ..... F 1
'Arafat Makes Statement, Departs ..... F 1
AL-DUSTUR Lauds Agreement as 'Important Step' *[12 Feb]* ..... F 1
Agreement Called Cornerstone of Arab Stand *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 12 Feb]* ..... F 2
King Husayn, Delegation Leave for Algeria ..... F 3
Further on Visit by U.S. Congressional Delegation ..... F 3
Meets With Foreign Minister ..... F 3
Received by Senate President ..... F 3
Received by House Speaker ..... F 3
AL-RA'Y Discusses King Fahd's Visit to U.S. *[11 Feb]* ..... F 4
Briefs: New Nigerian Ambassador ..... F 4

LEBANON

Israel May Withdraw From Sidon Early ..... G 1
ASL Leaves Sidon Positions *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Internal Security Forces To Assume ASL Positions *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Beirut Radio: Israeli Forces Storm Tura ..... G 1
Chamber Speaker on Security Plan, Army Deployment ..... G 1
61st Battalion Begins Deployment ..... G 1
Karami Receives Message From Australian Counterpart ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil, Karami Depart for Damascus ..... G 1
Swedish Defense Minister Arrives in Beirut ..... G 1
Cypriot Official To Discuss Resumption of Flights *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Phalange Party Issues Statement on Current Issues *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Lebanese Front Statement on Southern Situation *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Amal Supports Christians Seeking National Unity ..... G 3

SYRIA

Al-Asad Thanks People for Vote of Confidence ..... H 1
Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil Arrives, Meets Al-Asad ..... H 2
Party Official Confers With USSR Delegation ..... H 2
Pastukhov, Delegation Depart ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Rejection of Reagan Initiative 'Still in Effect' ..... I 1
Shamir Sees No Gain From Reagan-Fahd Talks *[THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Feb]* ..... I 1
U.S. 'Demands' France Stop Nuclear Reactor Deal *[HA'ARETZ 10 Feb]* ..... I 1
Shamir on Terrorism in Lebanon, West Bank ..... I 1
Further Shamir Remarks ..... I 2
Shamir Reiterates Need for Direct Talks With Arabs ..... I 2
Sharon on Increased Shi'ite Terror in Lebanon ..... I 2
Labor Official Says Territories Policy Unchanged *[THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Feb]* ..... I 2
Swedish Defense Minister, Peres Discuss Lebanon ..... I 3
IDF, ASL Coordinate Sidon Evacuation, Redeployment ..... I 3
IDF Plans To Transfer Ansar Detainees ..... I 3
Levi: Negotiations With Husayn 'Stand No Chance' ..... I 4
Reportage on Agreement Between Jordan, PLO ..... I 4
Agreement Viewed Cautiously ..... I 4
Agreement Brings 'Skeptical' Reaction ..... I 4
West Bank Notables React ..... I 4
AL-QUDS Cites Accord Principles ..... I 5
Progressive List Members on 'Arafat Promise ..... I 5
YEDI'OT AHARONOT Interviews Egypt's 'Ali *[8 Feb]* ..... I 5
Renewed Egyptian-PLO Ties Cause Concern *[THE JERUSALEM POST 10 Feb]* ..... I 6
Ambassador in Cairo Meets Egyptian Prime Minister ..... I 6
Polish Trade Delegation Holds Contacts *[MA'ARIV 11 Feb]* ..... I 6
President Herzog Leaves for European Visit ..... I 7
Coverage of Economic, Foreign Debt Situation ..... I 7
Foreign Loan Problems Noted ..... I 7
Official on Loan Repayments ..... I 7
Moda'i on Economic Measures ..... I 7
Foreign Debts Discussed ..... I 7
MAPAM Elects New Secretary General ..... I 8
Ethiopian Immigrants May Settle West Bank *[DAVAR 11 Feb]* ..... I 8
2 Nabulus University Workers Released From Detention ..... I 9
Two Haifa Residents Sentenced for Aiding Terrorists ..... I 9
Zefat Chosen Site of VOA Transmitter *[HA'ARETZ 10 Feb]* ..... I 9

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives for Working Visit ..... Q 1
President Receives Mauritanian Envoy, Message ..... Q 1
French Foreign Minister Arrives; Talks Begin ..... Q 1
Further Reportage on Visit of SRV's Giap ..... Q 1
Meets National Assembly Speaker ..... Q 1
Further Reportage on Visit of Ghanaian President ..... Q 1
Joint Talks Begin 10 Feb ..... Q 1

MOROCCO

Algerian President To Meet With King Hassan *[KUNA]* ..... Q 1
Daily Cites 'Strange' Algerian Behavior on Visas ..... Q 1

SUDAN

Bank Issues New Foreign Currency Regulations ..... Q 2
AL-HAWADITH Interviews Vice President on Falashas *[London, 8 Feb]* ..... Q 2
SPLA-SPLM Leader Addresses Youth Meeting on Goals ..... Q 4
[Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army]

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers Cites SDAR on Military Operations ..... Q 6

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Baye Comments on Drought Aid From East, West *[ADN]* ..... R 1
Decree Issued on Citizens' Aid Contributions ..... R 1

KENYA

France's Nucci Arrives for Visit 9 February ..... R 2

SOMALIA

Party Central Committee Adopts Resolutions ..... R 2

TANZANIA

France's Nucci Comments on Southern Africa ..... R 3

UGANDA

Kenya-Uganda Joint Security Committee Communique *[KNA]* ..... R 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Opposition Leader on Negotiations, Party Orientation ..... S 1

CHAD

Gouara Interviewed in Paris on Future of Country *[cross-reference]* ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Malian Envoy Arrives To Review Cooperation ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou To Attend Entente Council Meeting ..... T 1

GHANA

AFP Gives Details on Plot To Assassinate Rawlings ..... T 1
Joint Cooperation Commission Meeting With Cuba Opens ..... T 1
Briefs: New Burkina, Cuba Envoys ..... T 2

IVORY COAST

Entente Council Head of State Summit To Open ..... T 2
Cameroonian Trade Mission in Abidjan for Talks ..... T 2

LIBERIA

Protection Considered for Presidential Candidates ..... T 2
Secom Urges Parties Not To Disrupt Transition ..... T 2
Secom Says Citizens Free To Join Any Party ..... T 2

NIGER

Kountche To Leave for Ivory Entente Council Summit ..... T 2
FRG Defense Ministry Delegation Arrives 10 Feb ..... T 3

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives Message From Congolese President ..... T 3
SWAPO's Nujoma Received by Buhari 11 Feb ..... T 3
Defense Minister on African High Command ..... T 3
Lagos on Hearing in Dikko Kidnapping Trial ..... T 3

SENEGAL

Fall Leads Delegation to OAU Meeting in Addis Ababa ..... T 4

TOGO

Eyadema To Attend Entente Council Meeting ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Defense Forces Report Jan Action Against 'Bandits' ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Chiepe Concludes 4-Day Visit to Lesotho ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Jonathan Denies Blocking Opposition's Rallies ..... U 1
Government To Act Against 'Misleading' Politicians ..... U 2
Minister Urges Rejection of Opposition Party ..... U 2
Jonathan, Envoy Hail Diplomatic Ties With USSR ..... U 2
UK Minister on Economic Aid, Changes in RSA *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 3
Maseru on 'Fresh Breeze' in Foreign Policy ..... U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

South African Captured; Suspected of Sabotage Plans ..... U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Response, Reaction to Botha's Release Offer ..... U 4
4 Prisoners Accept ..... U 4
Anti-Apartheid Groups on Refusal ..... U 5
Johannesburg on Mandela Response ..... U 5
Botha Offer 'Empty' *[Radio Freedom]* ..... U 6
Lord Bethell Meets With ANC Leader Mandela *[SOWETAN 4 Feb]* ..... U 7
ANC's Tambo Comments on Conditions for Dialogue ..... U 9
Viljoen Says Township Finances To Improve ..... U 9
Huenis on Creation of Free Trade Areas ..... U 9

Minister Discusses Equal Education Standards ..... U 10

ZIMBABWE

Munangagwa on New Elite Force, RSA Destablization *[SAPA]* ..... U 10
Minister Urges Support for Liberation Groups ..... U 10
President Banana Urges End to Iran-Iraq War ..... U 11
ZANU-PF Editorial Says Party Committed to Peace ..... U 11
Briefs: New Envoys Appointed ..... U 11

Syrian Stance Toward New PNC Meeting Examined

GF111340 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 Feb 85 pp 1, 24

[Fathi Sharif dispatch]

[Text] Arab political sources revealed yesterday that the visit of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Algeria a few days ago was to formulate the final Syrian stance toward a new PNC meeting to be convened soon. The meeting will be attended by all the revolution factions and Palestinian powers in Algeria.

These sources have told *AL-SIYASAH* that the new Syrian move to give a green light for the convocation of the PNC with the participation of all members results from an Algerian diplomatic effort that has been underway for the last 2 months and the contacts among President Hafiz al-Asad, Yasir 'Arafat, and the leaders of the Palestinian opposition.

Arab diplomatic sources told *AL-SIYASAH* that Khaddam's visit to Algeria was preceded by a Syrian study of all the various positions, Palestinian-Syrian relations, and 'Arafat's initial agreement which he expressed to the Algerian president during their meeting last month.

While hopeful about the success of the new Algerian-Syrian plan for reuniting the Palestinian factions, the sources also have reservations toward any possible meeting between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat. However, these sources told *AL-SIYASAH* that the upcoming PNC meeting in Algeria might be a new start for resuming the dialogue between 'Arafat and Damascus in order to unify the Palestinian position in general.

Arab diplomatic sources have tried to link Palestinian activities for the preparation for the PNC meeting in Algeria, and the PLO's answer, currently underway, to the proposals of King Husayn of Jordan.

The sources said it is expected that the Palestinian answer will only be presented after the convocation of the PNC in Algeria. It will then reflect the views and stands of all the Palestinian resistance factions toward the Jordanian proposals and ideas.

These sources are expecting that limited meetings might occur between Algerian and Syrian officials and representatives of the Palestinian organizations during the coming days in order to prepare an agenda that would be submitted to the PNC meeting. The sources added that perhaps a meeting among Palestinian representatives from all factions of the revolution may soon take place in Algeria.

PLO Radio Views Military Council Session

JN112145 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1552 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At a meeting of the Palestine Military Council in Baghdad this week, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the council stressed two basic points. First, the need to secure international protection for the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. Second, the need to escalate military operations in the occupied Palestinian territories. These two points are among the most important topics listed on the Palestinian revolution command's agenda, because the revolution is facing conspiracies that threaten its very existence.

The Palestinian command is fully aware of the tension that prevails in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon because an Israeli withdrawal has become imminent. It is also aware that this withdrawal is well planned by Israel. Israel will leave local agents in southern Lebanon, agents who were revealed by our Palestinian masses during the Sabara and Shatila massacres. Moreover, despite its heavy losses in Lebanon, Israel will withdraw only after preparing an appropriate atmosphere for factional massacres and disputes, and after weakening the sweeping popular support in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon for the PLO, especially since it failed to achieve the goal of the so-called peace for Galilee war — namely, the destruction of the PLO.

Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar is completely aware of the isolationists' plans to dominate the region following the withdrawal of the so-called foreign troops, a fact that led to the Zionist military interference in Lebanon. On the other hand, Syria is also involved in the Camp Murphy plot to remove the Palestinians from the arena. All of these facts are reflected by the presence of the armed isolationist militias near Sidon, by these militias' continued repression and terrorism in cooperation with the Zionist forces, and by Syria's aggressive and rejectionist position regarding Brother Abu 'Ammar's demand for securing international protection for the camps. The Syrian regime's weak pretexts could not conceal its conspiratorial role against the revolution and the Palestinian people. Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar not only called for securing international protection for the camps and for holding the Arabs responsible for this issue, but also called for escalating Palestinian armed struggle in cooperation with the joint forces to confront the Zionist aggression in Lebanon and wherever its aggressive forces are present. Brother Abu 'Ammar also unvieled facts about the Palestinian revolution forces' effective role against the Zionist forces.

The second point that Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar stressed during his meeting with the members of the Military Council is the need to escalate the Palestinian military action in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially since all observers know that the price of an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon is further control over the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Several Zionist officials have said that Israel will withdraw from southern Lebanon, but no withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza will ever take place. Our militant Palestinian masses, who live under Zionist terrorism in the Palestinian territories, know this fact. They also know that stepping up military action, which is costly to the defeated Zionist entity, will compel Israel to avoid making a definite decision on not withdrawing, because it will be forced to reconsider these decisions. Hence, Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed the importance of the military escalation in the occupied Palestinian territories, because at this dangerous stage it is the revolution's duty to lead the armed struggle based on the Palestinian revolution command's firm principles. Brother

Leader Abu 'Ammar explained these principles to the members of the Military Council and the fact that the revolution command will not agree on any settlement that does not recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their own independent national state in their homeland.

PLO Radio Outlines Resistance in S. Lebanon

JN111802 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces continue to escalate their operations against the Zionist forces' troops and vehicles, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment. A group of the joint forces detonated a highly explosive charge under a Zionist military patrol near the township of Al-Mitula in the occupied south yesterday. The explosion destroyed a half-track vehicle and damaged another, killing or wounding all occupants.

Another group of the joint forces attacked a Zionist military convoy near the Al-'Abbasiyah township in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday. The attack, in which machineguns and rockets were used, destroyed a Zionist military truck and damaged another, killing or wounding their occupants.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operations and, as usual, declined to mention losses. He said that his forces immediately launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens on the pretext of having connection with the joint forces' men, who withdrew safely to their bases.

PLO Radio: Zionist Bus Attacked on West Bank

JN111811 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland continue their operations against the occupation forces' troops, vehicles, and terrorist gangs in accordance with the revolution command's instructions and decisions to escalate armed struggle inside the occupied homeland, the main arena of struggle. The Palestinian military spokesman has stated that our revolutionaries used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist bus near a road in the occupied West Bank yesterday. He said that the attack destroyed the bus and injured a number of Zionists.

The Zionist military spokesman admitted our revolutionaries' operations. He said that his forces immediately surrounded the area, and arrested a large number of Palestinians citizens on the pretext of having connection with the attack.

KUWAIT

Reportage on Statements on Upcoming Elections

Candidate on Administrative System

GF081516 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 7 Feb 85 p 13

[Excerpts] Dr Ahmad al-Khatib, [Kuwaiti National Assembly candidate], has said that the solution to problems in Kuwaiti society has been explained by the Kuwaiti Constitution through Articles 114, 151, 99, 100, and 101, and that we as citizens are responsible for the problems we suffer from because we have not used the rights granted to us by the 1962 Constitution. He said: "I hope that the growing awareness by the citizens will reflect on the Council of Ministers so that it will become a true leading platform that adopts policies and implements them." This came in the third seminar he held at his election campaign headquarters in Al-Rawdah, during which the administrative system was discussed.

Dr al-Khatib began his talk by saying: The administrative system in Kuwait is characterized by complexity and paralysis which prevents it from carrying out its basic functions. This complexity is not accidental. At the start of the modernization of the state of Kuwait we relied on foreign expertise due to our circumstances at the time. We depended in particular on Egyptian administrative expertise. We know that this Egyptian administrative expertise was the result of English policy in Egypt and the outcome of the long English occupation of Egypt.

He added: Colonialism never leaves a country without leaving behind a disease to hinder its progress and development. If colonialism is unable to impose clear hegemony with the use of armed force and finds itself forced to leave because of national resistance, it does not leave peacefully. It must always leave something behind to keep this country backward and dependent, and in order for it to have the ability to relieve this country of its resources. As a result, the ability of this country to catch up with the advanced countries becomes very limited. Thus, backwardness prevails for a much longer time.

Dr al-Khatib spoke about the complexity existing in the state's departments and said: A study was made in the municipality to pursue each case from its beginning to its end, including the number of employees necessary and the time spent on a particular case until it is concluded. They found that a single case bears 60 signatures. This means that 60 employees sign it. Such a case does not proceed directly to the next employee but may be held over until tomorrow or next week.

Dr al-Khatib added: We find many contradictory decisions adopted by the same ministry. This complexity forces a person to pursue illegal methods to get his work done; hence, the use of bribery. There has been deliberate obstruction of work in order for hush-money to be paid, resulting in the problem of pulling strings or resorting to connections. A citizen discovers that his work is not being done and he speaks to an influential person to intercede on his behalf. In this way the election process gets mixed up with administrative corruption, and an official has the opportunity to approve or reject an application. For those in favor their work is accomplished for them; but for those out of favor, their work meets with obstructions. An ordinary citizen does not ponder about these things. He only knows that this method gets his work done while that method does not.

He added that this issue is being exploited in the election to reach a particular part of the assembly; therefore, there is some satisfaction about this situation because it means gains for those who want an obedient assembly to be formed.

ARAB TIMES Examines Elections

GF111145 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 9 Feb 85 p 6

["Opinion" column by Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Why the Government Must Be Stronger"]

[Text] The campaign for Kuwait's elections has shown that the rightists, who are very rich, have become the representatives of the poor. These wealthy candidates bemoan the loss of the poor people's rights due to government policies. At the same time the leftists have suddenly become the "rightists."

We know that the present socialism in Spain has not resulted in as much growth as during Franco's dictatorship. Democratic practices often embarrass progressive countries like the U.S., while this is not the case in the Soviet Union which does not need a parliament.

Candidates in Kuwait should understand that it is against national security to upset the balance of power between the various authorities. For instance, it is not desirable for the National Assembly to become stronger than the government, unless people want chaos and a leadership divided among many people. There must be a correct balance to keep the regime strong, because the stability of Kuwait depends on this. Stability means progress and economic growth.

Discussions at seminars show that democracy is being exercised, even at the highest levels, but light must be shed on the other side of the coin to show that some are trying to undermine the stability and security of Kuwait.

It is important for the government to hurry up and study the variety of election programmes and explain to the people whether there were intrisinic real failings, or whether the campaigns were merely blowing up smoke screens. The government should exercise democracy and inform the people of the true situation. This is necessary because the stability and progress of Kuwait lies in that balance of power between the authorities, with a preference given to the strong presence of government in the next assembly.

Interior Ministry Warns Diplomats

GF111616 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Feb (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Interior Ministry cautioned the ambassadors and diplomatic missions in Kuwait against participation in the seminars and lectures being held by the candidates in their constituencies.

In a statement published by Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* informed sources said that the Interior Ministry circulated a memo through the Foreign Ministry following confirmation that the diplomatic missions and ambassadors in Kuwait participated in a number of seminars and described such an action as incompatible with their diplomatic status.

The paper said that the matter had been officially brought up after a number of diplomats and ambassadors in Kuwait responded to invitations to attend seminars Kuwait candidates had been holding in preparation for the national assembly election on February 20.

AL-WATAN Questions Launching of Arabsat

GF091824 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 8 Feb 85 p 16

[Article by Dr 'Abd al-Malik al-Tamimi: "Rejoice, Arabsat Will Be Launched Today"]

[Text] The information media rejoice these days at the launching of the first Arab satellite [Arabsat] from a French colony on 8 February. From a scientific and technical point of view, official Arab information media say that this satellite will enable us to do away with information imported from the West, that this satellite will counter the Israeli satellite to be launched later this year, and that its basic task is to help Arab communications improve Arab information services.

Without belittling any Arab effort in the scientific field, let us dwell on this phenomenon — Arabsat — because it has important implications which raise some urgent questions.

1. The developed countries which are capable of manufacturing satellites to develop communications and to modernize and utilize information have witnessed expanded social, economic, and political progress resulting in the creation of a social and democratic infrastructure. They first concentrated their attention on human rights, the standard of living, and equality among their society's members. Thus they managed to lead the field of science into prominent and useful horizons.

2. The manufacturing of satellites in the advanced countries comes as a link in a series of scientific developments and technological inventions in a world developing in all directions. However, Arabsat will orbit in an Arab air space which is controlled by Western planes and satellites that watch and direct our affairs on earth. Also, our scientific and social reality is flagrantly contradictory to an Arab satellite that orbits in our air space over our backwardness, sectarianism, the division of our Arab world geographically and socially, our wars in Lebanon, the Gulf, the Western Sahara, the border disputes among our countries, and the occupation of Palestine.

3. The rejoicing over and the embellishments to Arabsat for the purpose of distracting the people from thinking about their conditions on earth and the future of their generations make us ask the following questions: What can this satellite do for our progress? Has our Arab world achieved real independence from neocolonialism? Has subservience been eliminated so that this satellite can perform its nationalistic function in communications in service of this nation? Such a project should inspire our sadness rather than our joy.

If the Arab countries had thought about establishing a common civilized developmental project on earth; if they had achieved the minimum limit of economic and social cooperation, construction, and coordination for developing this nation; and if they had ensured freedom and democracy for our peoples, as in Kuwait today, such action would have been much better than a satellite.

QATAR

Petroleum Institute Releases New Crude Oil Prices

GF110936 Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Doha, 11 Feb (QNA) — An authoritative source at the Qatari Petroleum Institute told QNA today that the State of Qatar amended the prices of its crude oil in accordance with the agreement formed by OPEC oil ministers during their emergency meeting held in Geneva on 28 January.

According to the new amendments, the price of land-drilled oil is now $28.10 per barrel, while the price of off-shore oil is $28.05 per barrel.

The source added that customers were informed of the new amendment.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince on Fahd's U.S. Visit, Arab Issues

LD112309 Riyadh SPA in English 1929 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 11, SPA — Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the viceroy, received here today the U.S.-American trade delegation led by former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Robert Neumann.

Replying to the delegation's questions on his viewpoints concerning King Fahd's current visit to the U.S., the viceroy said the whole world was looking forward to the outcome of such an important trip.

The Saudi monarch has gone to the U.S. carrying the concern of more than 150 million people, the population of the Arab world, the viceroy said.

He added that enemies of peace and the Arab-American friendship desired that the visit should fail in its noble mission. "But we hope the visit will find due interest from the U.S. President and the American friendly people on just understanding," the viceroy added. "In the name of Saudi Arabia and its historic role King Fahd went to Washington with all the Kingdom's visualizations and views to place the U.S. policy on its historic and humanitarian responsibilities," he said.

"The Saudi monarch has carried to the U.S. a clear-cut and honest picture of the concerns of the Middle East region which is considered a very sensitive area in the world and I hope the

PDRY

YSP Central Committee Concludes Session

GF111624 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The YSP Central Committee concluded today its 14th ordinary session under Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Press Statement Issued

GF111830 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Feb 85

["Text" of press statement issued by the YSP Central Committee at the conclusion of its 14th ordinary session held in Aden 3-11 February]

[Excerpts] The YSP Central Committee held its 14th ordinary session 3-11 February 1985 under Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During this session, the YSP Central Committee dealt with a number of reports and issues relating to party and economic issues, in addition to the developments on the Yemeni arena and the Arab and international arenas.

The state of affairs of the YSP received great attention in this session. The Central Committee discussed a number of reports assessing the standard of the work plans of the higher party leadership bodies and the work of the higher party Committee of People's Control and the Committee of Central Financial Inspection during 1984.

The Central Committee expressed its appreciation for the efforts made in implementing these plans and emphasized the need to continue developing the expertise in this area in a way that contributes to the achievement of future development of the methods and functions of the higher party leadership bodies and that increases the effectiveness of the party people's control within the internal party life and details the methods of party administration and financial inspection.

In this context, the Central Committee discussed the working trends of the higher party leadership bodies for 1985 in the light of the vital and distinctive functions and duties which require the massing of the greatest efforts and struggle energies of all party bodies and organizations in order to carry out these functions and duties, particularly the full electoral session and the third general conference of the YSP.

Following thorough discussions, the Central Committee approved work plans of the higher party leadership bodies for 1985 and the preparations for the YSP's third general conference in the light of the working paper presented by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, which includes the intellectual, political, and organizational trends and issues to prepare for the YSP's third general conference.

The Central Committee lauded the successes of the YSP's and PDRY's foreign policy and the policies leading to the increasing development of the relations of strategic alliance between our country and the USSR and the other socialist countries.

It expressed its satisfaction with the results of the visits made by the comrade secretary general, in the period between the two sessions, to the USSR, Bulgaria, the DPRK, Mongolia, the GDR, and Poland which contributed to the cause of expanding and consolidating the friendship and cooperation ties with these friendly countries in all areas relating to party, politics, economy, and the masses.

The Central Committee renewed its support for the peaceful policy, which is based on principle, of the USSR and other socialist countries, and its support for all peaceful initiatives and proposals presented by the USSR and the other socialist countries to confront the perils of nuclear war and to avoid it, including the defensive measures which the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries were compelled to take vis-a-vis the U.S. Administrations's attempts to violate the principle of equitable security and achieve military superiority, which will enable it to damage the security, peace and interests of the peoples.

The YSP Central Committee adopted some organizational decisions for consolidating the situations of the leading organs with regard to the preparation for the third general conference of the party. The decisions are as follows: Comrade Salih Munassar al-Sihayli, member of the Political Bureau, was elected secretary of the YSP Central Committee. Comrade 'Ali Shayi' Hadi was elected a full member of the YSP Political Bureau. Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Ataf was elected a full member of the YSP Political Bureau. Comrade Yasin Sa'id Nu'man was elected a full member of the YSP Central Committee. Comrade Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani was elected a full member of the YSP Central Committee. Comrade Muhammad Nasir Jabir was elected a full member of the YSP Central Committee. Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was appointed secretary of the general directorate of the YSP Central Committee Secretariat.

YAR

Mauritanian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 11 Feb

GF111802 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Mohamed 'Abd al-Qadir Ould Sidi, Mauritanian deputy foreign and cooperation minister, arrived in Sanaa this afternoon on a visit of several days to our country.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Ould Sidi said that during his visit, he will convey a message to President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from His Excellency Mauritanian President

visit from our friends in the United States will have a positive stance towards the trip," 'Abdallah said.

Prince 'Abdallah described his recent visit to Syria as "successful." On the presence of Syrian forces in Lebanon, the viceroy said: "Syria is an Arab country and its presence in Lebanon was not surprising since it has entered Lebanon on the request of the Lebanese. The presence of the Israel troops is a surprising thing since it was Israel which destroyed Lebanon and committed massacres against children, women and old people," Crown Prince 'Abdallah said.

When Neumann said that the Israelis had started withdrawing from Lebanon because of their big casualities in the country, the viceroy said, if that was true, then this comes after a devastating destruction and unpredictable dangerous consequences. "The question is where is the international consciousness," he said.

"Let me say to you frankly, what is taking place in Palestine and Lebanon is a bleeding wound in the body of the Arab nation, but it is not a fatal one. The clouds overhanging the Arab world, will disperse one day or the other. I am very confident that justice will succeed in the near future. There is still time for Israel and its supporters to understand the course of events and changes in terms of balance of power. The one who is strong today may become weak tomorrow. In fact, there are many Israeli Jews who aspire for peace and are fully aware of dangers of future," Crown Prince 'Abdallah said.

"Moreover, Jews had lived in the Arab world as citizens peacefully, centuries ago, enjoying same rights as the Arabs. In fact, we have no enmity against Jews or Judaism in line with principles of our divine faith. But, we are enemies of those who dprive us of our lands, kill our women, children and old people, destroy our homes and displace our people from their land as well as impose terror and corruption on our people. Let us frankly tell you that it is not Israel, which frighten us with its strength, but it is the military, financial and technical support the Zionist entity gets from its supporters. But this case will not go long, if even it is extended to 50 or 100 years. Israel will diminish to its true size in the region, where the Israelis have been creating discord and hatred," Crown Prince 'Abdallah said.

Commenting on the Iran-Iraq war, Crown Prince 'Abdallah said the war is a bleeding wound in the heart of the Arab and Islamic nation and a calamity for the whole world. He added that Iraq had shown its readiness for peace, but our Iranian brethrens had so far not responded positively in this respect and that they wanted to continue the war. Crown Prince 'Abdallah said the United States could exercise its influence on its friends to stop delivery of weapons to those rejecting peace.

He said the outcome of his recent visit to Algeria was fruitful.

Commenting on relations between Saudi Arabia and Egypt, Crown Prince 'Abdallah said his country fully respected Egypt and that it had been attaching big hopes in this respect with President Husni Mubarak. "With regard to visualizations of bilateral relations, the Kingdom is committed to Baghdad summit resolutions," he said.

Foreign Minister Receives Message from Oman

LD111553 Riyadh SPA in English 1250 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 11, SPA — Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has received a message from Omani minister of state for foreign affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi dealing with bilateral relations.

The message was delivered by Omani ambassador to Saudi Arabia 'Abdallah al-Marhun during a meeting with the foreign under secretary for political affairs, 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri in Riyadh earlier today.

UAE

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF120646 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0510 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Feb (WAKH) — Mauritanian Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a 2-day visit to the UAE in the framework of a tour he is undertaking to a number of Arab countries.

The Mauritanian envoy is carrying a message from Mauritanian President Maayouia Ould Ahmed Sid Taya to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan pertaining to bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

Kuwait Official Delivers Note to Foreign Minister

GF101616 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Feb (WAKH) — UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah received a written message from Shaykh Sabah Al Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign and information minister, dealing with bilateral relations and the current Arab developments. The message was delivered by Qasim 'Umar al-Yaqut, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the UAE, during a meeting with 'Abdallah today.

The meeting discussed arrangements to be made for the visit of Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi crown prince and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, to Kuwait tomorrow at the invitation of Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister.

The Kuwaiti ambassador said Shaykh Khalifah's visit is in the context of cooperation and consultations among the fraternal states of the region on the recent developments on the Arab arena.

The visit also embodies the continued cooperation among the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council states (GCC) and further boost the brotherly relations and integration among the member states, the ambassador added.

Maayouia Ould Sid Ould Taya dealing with recent developments in Mauritania, an exchange of views on issues of mutual concern, and fraternal bilateral relations.

Further Reportage on Visit of Bulgarian Official

Concludes Visit; Makes Statement

GF111846 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Ivan Ganev, Bulgarian deputy foreign minister, left Sanaa this morning after 3-day official visit to our country during which he conveyed a message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov on means of developing the cooperation and friendship relations between our country and Bulgaria.

In a predeparture statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY Ganev said his visit and meeting with the brother president and his talks with brother officials reflect the developing friendship relations between the two countries. He noted that he is carrying a reply message from the brother president to his excellency the Bulgarian chairman. He described the outcome of his meetings with the minister of information and culture and the under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and the under secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as successful and lucrative and that they will expand areas of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy and culture.

President Congratulates Iranian Counterpart

GF111820 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has sent a congratulatory cable to His Excellency 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

Mubarak, King Husayn To Meet in Late February

NC111855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1835 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak said that he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan at the end of this month.

President Mubarak announced this in a statement tonight after the end of his talks with Zambian President KennetheKaunda.

Answering a question on the mission of Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, in Jordan, President Mubarak said: Dr 'Usamah al-Baz will return today and submit a report to me. I believe there has been good progress in this regard.

Mubarak Comments on Jordanian, PLO Issues

NC121000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has affirmed that progress has been made toward Jordanian-Palestinian coordination. He declared that he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan at the end of February. He said: We have constant consultations through PLO representatives who come to Cairo with the aim of finding solutions to the problems involved in the Palestinian issue.

Mubarak was answering journalist's questions following his meeting today with Les Aspin, U.S. Democratic congressman. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, also attended the meeting.

In response to a question on the possibility of changing the date set for meeting King Husayn this week, his excellency said that this depends on circumstances occurring during the interim. It is better to let Yasir 'Arafat speak on this. I, however, believe that we are proceeding well in this respect.

Asked when this progress will be achieved, Mubarak said that this depends on coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

Answering a question on the content of the agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, Mubarak said: Frankly, I cannot tell you the content of the agreement.

In response to a question on his meeting with the U.S. congressman today, Mubarak said: We discussed Middle East problems and Egyptian-U.S. relations.

Asked if the discussions dealt with increasing U.S. aid to Egypt, Mubarak said: I always ask for further aid just as the Israelis do.

MENA Denies Bomb Thrown at Israeli Embassy

NC112201 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2132 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — MENA has learned that the security forces are continuing their investigation into the cause of last night's incident at one of the buildings near the Israeli Embassy in Cairo.

Informed sources have assured MENA that the Israeli Embassy was absolutely not the target of this incident. This has also been confirmed by the Israeli Embassy's official spokesman.

MENA has also learned that reports carried by certain news agencies to the effect that the incident was the result of a bomb thrown at the building are untrue.

In addition, MENA now knows that the incident was not related to an explosion, but a stray bullet that shattered a window in an apartment on the 10th floor of a building near the Israeli Embassy.

According to police sources, there have been no attempts made against Israeli installations in the Arab Republic of Egypt since those facilities were opened. The security forces are continuing their investigation of this incident.

Additional Reportage on Zambian President's Visit

Joint Communique Issued

NC112051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — Egypt and Zambia have reaffirmed their support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their own future and establish their own sovereign and independent state under the PLO's leadership.

In a joint communique issued tonight on the occasion of Zambian President Kennethe Kaunda's visit to Egypt from 9 to 12 February 1985, the two sides demand that Israel withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.

The communique emphasizes the firm faith of Egypt and Zambia in the principles of the OAU. They agree that the OAU must be strengthened so that it may perform its major role of providing security, stability, progress, and development to the African states.

The two parties express their deep concern over the dispute between Iraq and Iran, which is threatening peace and stability in the entire region.

The following is the text of the joint communique:

In response to an invitation from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, President Kennethe David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia, led a high-level delegation on an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 to 12 February 1985.

President Kaunda received a warm welcome from the Egyptian people, which reflected the depth of relations between Egypt and Zambia and the high esteem in which the Zambian president is held.

Cairo University awarded an honorary doctorate to President Kennethe Kaunda in appreciation of his historic role in the service of his country and Africa.

The two presidents held productive discussions in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity characterized by an identity of views. Their talks dealt with bilateral relations and with international and regional issues of common interest.

Egypt was represented at the talks by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Culture Minister 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan; Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif; Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Hamid Badawi; Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the Foreign Ministry's African Department; and Ambassador Ahmad Taha Muhammad, Egypt's ambassador to the Republic of Zambia.

Zambia was represented by Foreign Minister L.K. Goma; (W.G. Ferry), the president's special assistant for political affairs; (G.S. Mbonabanto), the president's special assistant for press affairs; W.K. Nkowani, Zambia's ambassador to Cairo, (G.M. Mitunga), under secretary at the National Committee for Development Planning; Ambassador K. Kangwa, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry for political affairs, and by Cabinet Under Secretary (A.H.B. Simutulwa).

The talks dealt with ways of bolstering bilateral relations and giving momentum to cooperation in the fields of economics, trade, culture, information, and agriculture. Cooperation in the areas of science, technology, and politics was also highlighted. The two sides agreed to form a joint Egyptian-Zambian committee for cooperation. The committee will meet on a rotating basis at least once each year.

Egypt and Zambia declared their profound faith in the OAU and the principles on which its charter is based. They stressed the need to strengthen the organization so that it may play a principal role in providing security, stability, progress, and development to all African states. The two parties noted with satisfaction the results of the OAU's 20th conference. They called on African states to patch up their political differences in order to preserve the organization's cohesion, unity, and solidarity as a group that includes all African states.

The two presidents expressed their extreme concern at the deteriorating economic situation in Africa. They urged African states to formulate an integrated economic strategy to face all the economic problems blocking development on the continent. In this regard, they expressed their full support for the economic resolutions passed by the OAU's 20th summit conference in November 1984. Chief among those resolutions were the ones pertaining to the World Bank's stated support for creating a special fund to aid African states, an OAU fund to provide urgent support to those African states hit by drought and famine, and to convene an African summit to study economic issues and pursue implementation of the Lagos conference working paper and final document.

Both parties declared their unconditional support for the South African people's struggle to eradicate racial discrimination and build a society based on justice, freedom, and equality. They condemned the inhuman, racist measures implemented against the people of South Africa by the Pretoria government.

The two presidents reaffirmed their support for SWAPO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They stressed the need for UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 to be implemented unconditionally as a basis for settling the Namibian issue. They rejected the linkage of Namibian independence to any foreign factors.

The two parties also reviewed the situation in Chad. They again expressed their full support for the national reconciliation efforts being made by President Julius Nyerere, president of United Tanzania and current chairman of the OAU, and by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo. The two sides voiced their support for OAU Resolution 121, which was issued by the 20th African summit on this subject.

Both parties stressed that a solution to the Western Sahara problem lies in the implementation of OAU Resolution 103, which was issued by the 18th African summit in Nairobi in 1981 and Resolution 104, which was issued by the 19th summit in Addis Ababa in 1981. Both sides called for a referendum on the Western Sahara issue as soon as possible.

The two parties reaffirmed their loyalty to the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement, and tied this to the fact that it is an important source of improved South-South cooperation and of efforts to establish economic justice between the north and the south. They agreed to strengthen the movement so that it may discharge its mission in the service of international peace and understanding. They also agreed to make every effort to ensure the success of the Nonaligned Movement's ministerial conference, which will be held in Luanda in September of 1985.

Both sides called for an end to the arms race and for disarmament, both nuclear and conventional. In this regard, they expressed their deep interest in the talks taking place between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva. The two parties appealed to the states concerned to continue their negotiations to establish world peace and security.

On the Middle East situation, the two sides reaffirmed their support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their own future and establish their own sovereign and independent state under the PLO. They demanded that Israel withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem. They stressed their support for efforts to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon and to force Israel to comply with UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, which demand its complete and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon.

Both sides expressed their deep concern over the continuing dispute between Iraq and Iran, which is threatening peace and stability in the entire region. They called on Iraq and Iran to enter negotiations to find a peaceful solution to their differences.

President Kennethe Kaunda expressed his deep appreciation for the warm welcome he and his delegation received during their

visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. He invited President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to pay an official visit to the Republic of Zambia. His excellency gratefully accepted the invitation and the dates of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Those members of the Egyptian and Zambian delegations who took part in the talks were present when Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Kennethe Kaunda signed the joint communique.

Departs Cairo 12 Feb

NC120637 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — Zambian President Kennethe Kaunda left Cairo this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to Egypt. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak saw him off at the airport.

'Abd al-Majid Reviews Results of U.S. Talks

NC111617 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid made a statement to our correspondent in New York at the end of his 5-day visit to the United States. During his stay, he delivered a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to U.S. Vice President George Bush. His talks with the U.S. secretary of state focused on the Middle East situation.

His excellency described the results of these Egyptian-U.S. talks as very good and beneficial to both countries and to regional peace and stability. He added that he sensed the U.S. Administration's appreciation of Egypt's role and its desire to establish peace in the region. He added that U.S. officials have welcomed and expressed their interest in President Mubarak's visit to the United States next month.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that he and Planning Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzuri discussed Egyptian-American economic relations with U.S. Administration officials, as well as the steps that Egypt has taken to correct the country's economic course. He said that these measures made a good impression on U.S. officials. He added that the Egyptian delegation asked for an increase in U.S. aid to Egypt, noted that this was due to international economic conditions and the decline in oil prices, and said the funds will be used to implement Egyptian development projects.

The foreign minister will leave New York for Paris this evening to begin a 3-day visit to France. During his stay, he will hold talks with the French minister of external affairs. His excellency stated that the Egyptian-French talks will concentrate on MiddleEast developments and the role of France and the EC in giving an impetus to peace efforts. The talks will also deal with bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them in various fields.

'Ali Confers With Iraqi Health Minister

NC111459 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received Iraqi Health Minister Dr Sadiq 'Allush today. The Iraqi minister is currently visiting Egypt. They reviewed the situation on the Iraq-Iran front and in the Middle East. They also discussed ways of strengthening bilateral cooperation in the fields of health and medicine.

'Ali Meets With Israeli, Venezuelan Ambassadors

NC111509 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1428 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held separate meetings in his office today with Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sason and Venezuelan Ambassador Jose Martinez. His talks dealt with issues concerning Egyptian-Israeli and Egyptian-Venezuelan relations.

Ghali Views Possible French Reactor for Israel

NC111554 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that the French ambassador told him during a meeting in Cairo today that the question of France selling a nuclear reactor to Israel is merely a plan that has not, and most likely will not, be implemented. In reply to a question asked by a member of the People's Assembly on Egypt's position toward France selling a dual-purpose nuclear reactor to Israel despite Israel's failure to sign the nuclear weapons nonproliferation treaty, Dr Butrus Ghali said that any deal that France, a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, concludes will be supervised by that agency. He added: We are in constant touch with France on this serious issue.

Responding to a question on the settlement of 25,000 Falashas in the West Bank, Dr Ghali declared that Egypt strongly denounces this action. He denied having said that the transfer of Falashas from Ethiopia to Israel was a humanitarian operation. Dr Ghali was referring to a press report noting that the Ivory Coast described the question of African refugees as humanitarian, and that Egypt provided $2 million in aid to these refugees.

Armed Forces Issue Communique No 1,739

JN111752 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1705 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Communique No 1,739 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 11 February 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help, the wisdom of their leader, and the courage of their valiant Armed Forces, the Iraqis are defeating the criminal clique that was appointed by the Zionist political leaders to spread confusion in the region, export sedition and destruction, covet Iraqi territory, and harm its glorious resurgence and its people's achievements. Thus, the criminal clique, who have offered only tragedies and death to the Iranian people, are having their heads crushed on the solid wall of Iraqi steadfastness, and their designs repelled forever from the land of missions. This clique has no other choice but to admit its defeat. This is the logical outcome and history's lesson. The following is a roundup of the activities for yesterday evening and today.

1. With daring and successful air raids, the valiant Iraqi hawks continued to pour their destructive missiles to disperse the paralyzed Khomeyniite remnants and destroy the rest of their military hardware and equipment in the Maysan and the central sectors of the battlefield. The hero hawks carried out 104 combat missions, after which they safely and triumphantly returned to base, praise be to God.

2. The valiant knights of the helicopter gunships carried out a splendid raid against a hidden enemy position and several enemy boats in the Maysan sector, destroying 2 steamships and killing 15 enemy soldiers. Explosions were heard and huge fires seen rising from the area. They safely and triumphantly returned to base, praise be to God.

3. The brave artillery men continued their intensive and accurate shelling of enemy positions and vehicles in the operational sector east of Basra, scoring very effective hits, destroying 13 infantry positions, and killing or wounding many enemy soldiers. In another area, five enemy soldiers were killed, one enemy vehicle set on fire, and one excavator destroyed. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from the hit positions.

4. Our forward units used all types of weapons to pound enemy positions and engineering activities in the central sector of the battlefield, destroying three infantry positions whose occupants were killed, and setting three hardware stockpiles on fire. Flames were seen engulfing them. Our forward units also damaged one excavator.

5. Two enemy soldiers were killed and one infantry position destroyed in the Maysan sector.

6. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield and were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The rancorous enemy shelled the Al-Shihabi area in the central sector and the Al-Thagir subdistrict in the southern sector yesterday evening and today with heavy artillery. As a result of the shelling, one house was demolished in the Al-Shihabi area.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 February 1985

Armed Forces Occupy Iranian Positions 12 Feb

Military Spokesman Statement

JN120907 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0844 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Great Iraq, which is waging a life-building battle and defending both its land and infrastructure with the power of its glorious history and through its cohesion with the modern spirit, has proved daily that its call for peace stems from its principles and values and is based on its absolute superiority over its enemies. Our valiant Armed Forces are proving to the entire world and the Iranian people, who are afflicted by their rulers, that the symbols of backwardness and barbarism ruling in Iran with their black ambitions and dreams have been defeated forever by the solid Iraqi wall that was raised high by the men's efforts. In implementation of the policy of completely destroying the hotbeds of aggression, our valiant Armed Forces yesterday carried out the following activities:

1. At 0200 last night [2300 GMT 11 February], a force from the heroic 434 Formation in the II Army Corps sector attacked targets set for them by our wise leadership. In a bold lightning offensive which showed the strength of the men and a good performance, at 0230 it managed to occupy the set targets. Our forces settled in their new positions after inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. Many prisoners were captured and evacuated to the rear.

2. In two raids aimed at destroying the enemy forces opposite our formations and at silencing the enemy sources of fire in the operational sector of the heroic East Tigris Forces, some of our units managed, in two splendid attacks, to destroy the enemy forces in their positions. No one was saved except those who were captured. Our forces returned to their positions after carrying out their duty very bravely and perfectly.

Congratulations to you, O Iraqis, on your new victory. Congratulations to the men of the heroic 434 Formation and to the men of the valiant East Tigris Forces. Move ahead toward new victories. It is God who grants success.

[Dated] 12 February 1985

Army Commander Details Action

JN121231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi units that attacked the Iranian positions in the central sector of

the operational theater today said that these units destroyed Iranian positions deep inside Iran and killed their occupants.

The staff brigadier general commanding the Khalid Forces indicated that early this morning the Iraqi units quickly and bravely stormed Iranian positions, infiltrated the Iranian forces' ranks, and surprised them with painful blows.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-QADISIYAH*, to be published here tomorrow, the commander added that the attacking units moved on two axes. The first was aimed at the Farrokhabad position in the direction of the Mehran basin, which is one of the main Iranian positions. The second, he added, was directed toward hilly areas, where the Iranians could not hold out before the Iraqi forces' advance.

The Iraqi military commander stressed that this offensive was implemented accurately and that the Iraqi units penetrated Iranian territory a distance of 5-7 km in different directions. He said that the explosion and fires that occurred in the Iranian positions were seen from the Iraqi forces' rear positions.

He pointed out that men from the special forces, who infiltrated the Iranian positions and paved the way for the attacking forces, took part in this offensive. He added that the Iraqi units hoisted Iraqi flags and banners after storming the Iranian positions and calling on the Iranians to keep away from the fire of war.

An Iraqi military spokesman had announced earlier that the Iraqi forces today carried out two attacks in the central and southern sectors of the operational theater.

Unit Commander Comments

JN121255 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) — The commander of the East Tigris Forces has said that the Iraqi units that attacked Iranian positions east of the Tigris River today succeeded in penetrating and storming the Iranian defenses.

Staff Brigadier General Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Rahman added that the Iraqi units fought the Iranians in their positions, killed large numbers, and captured others.

In a statement to the Armed Forces radio, which was broadcast today, he said that the operation was concluded this morning after being settled in favor of the Iraqi forces that established themselves in their new positions.

Air Force Attacks Maritime Target Near Khark

Military Spokesman Statement

JN120931 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0920 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Almighty God has added another victory to the Iraqis, who are thankful for his blessings and are defending the heavenly values and human glory. Following the victories scored by the heroes of the II Army Corps and the East of Tigris Forces last night, our Air Force scored a new victory that emphasizes Iraq's greatness and ability and expresses the defeat of the aggressors, enemies of God and mankind.

At 1030 today, a large maritime target was hit near Khark Island both accurately and effectively. The Sky Hawks returned safely with their aircraft, praise be to God.

Congratulations to you, O Iraqis, on this day of victories. Thanks be to God for his help for He is the best helper.

[Dated] 12 February 1985

Oil Tanker Hit

GF121228 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Shipping sources in Bahrain have said that a Liberian-registered oil tanker was hit by an Iraqi missile south of Iran's Khark Island in the Arabian Gulf.

The sources added that the 268,000-ton tanker was attacked after being loaded with Iranian crude oil. Shipping sources in Manama stated that the tanker, which is owned by a Greek shipping company, sent SOS calls this morning immediately after being subjected to an Iraqi attack.

Gulf Sources Confirm Report

LD121046 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1038 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 12 Feb (KUNA) — High level Gulf maritime sources have confirmed that a huge Liberian tanker carrying Iranian crude oil was attacked this morning near Khark Island, the main Iranian oil terminal in the Arabian Gulf.

Maritime sources have told KUNA that the stricken oil tanker is called *Fellowship* ; it is a 268,000 ton ship and was hit while leaving Khark terminal, after being filled with oil. The sources added that it is not yet known whether the Iraqi attack has caused material or human losses. They have, however, stressed that the oil tanker was seriously hit. The sources explained that the Liberian tanker was flying the Liberian flag and is owned by Greek businessmen.

UN Envoy Denies Iranian Claims on Shelling

JN111834 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] New York, 11 Feb (INA) — Dr Riyad al-Qaysi, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, today submitted a statement from the Iraqi Foreign Ministry denying the Iranian regime's claims that Iraq is shelling Iranian cities. The statement, which was adopted as an official UN Security Council document, stated that Iraq proposed signing an agreement to not shell civilian targets in 1983 and that it has respected this

agreement on many occasions. The statement also said that Iraq categorically rejects the claims made by the head of the Iranian regime, which clearly demonstrate the dilemma this regime is experiencing.

The statement warned that Iraq will reply with force if the Iranian regime tries to harm the Iraqi people and cities.

Oil Minister Reveals Price Change Effective 1 Feb

JN111300 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) — Iraq has decided to slightly amend its oil prices as of the first of this month.

In a statement to INA today, Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi said that Iraq is committed to the implementation of the recently adopted OPEC resolutions in Geneva. He added that the OPEC ministerial council at its latest meeting decided to cut the price of Arab light crude from $29 to $28 per barrel, but maintained the price of Arab heavy at $26.50. Moreover, he said, the price gap between the very light oil produced in Africa and heavy Arab oil has been reduced from $4 to $2.40 per barrel.

The minister said that the prices of the main oils will be fixed according to qualitative differentials and geographic location.

Officials Confer With Soviet Union's Osadchuk

Oil Ministry Under Secretaries

JN111307 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary and deputy chairman of the Iraqi-USSR Joint Committee for Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation, met with Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and deputy-chairman of the USSR side of the committee, and his delegation here today. They discussed areas of cooperation between the two friendly countries and methods of promoting it in the field of oil.

'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan, Oil Ministry under secretary, also met with Osadchuk today. They discussed the relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries in the field of oil industry and the exchange of technical expertise.

Industry, Minerals Minister

JN111636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals, received Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, this morning. The two sides discussed the current fields of cooperation between the two countries and ways of promoting them in the two friendly people's interest. The USSR ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Ramadan Receives Romanian Minister 11 Feb

JN111409 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Ion Petre, Romanian minister of industrial construction, and his accompanying delegation here today. The two sides dsicussed issues dealing with ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in all spheres.

Briefs

PRC Ambassador Presents Credentials—Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received here today the credentials of Zhang Junhua, new PRC ambassador in Baghdad. [Excerpt] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 11 Feb 85 JN*]

Agreement Reached With PLO on Joint Action

JN111849 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. During this meeting, the Jordanian and Palestinian sides discussed the reality of the Palestinian cause in the occupied territory and in the international arena and agreed on the formula for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move for attaining a just and peaceful solution to the Palestinian cause.

The meeting, which was interrupted by a working lunch, was attended on the Jordanian side by: Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister; the chief of the Royal Hashemite court; the court minister; the deputy prime minister and interior minister; the foreign minister; the minister of occupied territory affairs; the director of general intelligence; and the director general of the Royal Hashemite Court. It was attended on the Palestinian side by: 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Jawid al-Ghusayn, and Muhammad Milhim, members of the PLO Executive Committee; Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; and Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser.

'Arafat Makes Statement, Departs

JN120620 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said: The agreement reached between Jordan and the PLO to move in the international arena for the sake of the Palestine question crowns the long march that we began together, which His Majesty King Husayn patronized with both his efforts and feelings, on which we agreed to embark together, and which was emphasized and bolstered by the recent PNC meetings in Amman.

In a statement to the Jordanian radio correspondent last night, 'Arafat added: A fraternal spirit has permeated all our contacts and dia'ogue throughout the past . We emerged from these contacts with an agreement to work together for the welfare of our people and the Arab nation. He said that Jordan and Palestine constitute the forward front that confronts the Zionist enemy, which has plans not only against the Jordanian and Palestinian people, but also the entire Arab nation.

'Arafat told the radio correspondent: I proudly consider this day historic because, God willing, it will promote the Jordanian-Palestinian march and the Arab march as a whole toward confronting the Zionist enemy and its grave plans.

Regarding the basis of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian move, 'Arafat said: This move is based on the international legitimacy that is represented by the UN resolutions which clearly indicate the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Any process aimed at establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East should take place through an international peace conference in which the Palestinian people, represented by the PLO, participate as a principal party along with the UN Security Council's permanent member-states and the states that are concerned with the cause of peace in the Middle East.

He added: Our call for an international peace conference stems from a collective Arab agreement to hold this conference. 'Arafat pointed out that the international unanimity to hold an international peace conference is encountered by an intransigent Israeli-U.S. rejection. This means, he said, that Israel is continuing its military arrogance rejecting the logic of peace and refusing to recognize the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights. This Israeli stand is supported by the U.S. policy through all types of economic, military, and political backing.

Regarding the steps that should be adopted to support the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move in the Arab arena, 'Arafat said: This move should be presented on the highest levels of Arab responsibility, particularly to the forthcoming Arab summit, in the form of a unified Arab stand that supports and helps this move.

'Arafat denied that such a move constitutes a political axis in the Arab arena, but described it as a starting point toward a comprehensive Arab axis comprising all Arab sides without exception. He indicated that this move stems from an Arab unanimity to work for the Palestine question as represented by the Arab peace plan.

In his statement, 'Arafat addressed a proud greeting to our kinfolk in the occupied territory. He greeted their heroic steadfastness in the face of the harsh repressive measures being practiced by the Israeli occupation against our people there. They are also steadfast in the face of the attempts to evacuate the Arab citizens from their land and fill the occupied territory with settlements in order to impose a fait accompli on the Palestinian land. He said: No matter how hard the challenges are, our people's determination will not relent and rights will be returned to their legitimate owners, no matter how long this takes, God willing.

'Arafat left Amman early this morning following a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials. 'Arafat described his talks with His Majesty King Husayn as satisfactory, positive, very important, and successful. He said that the session of talks he held with His Majesty King Husayn in the presence of the Jordanian and Palestinian sides was aimed at following up the joint efforts to find a solution to the Middle East crisis in accordance with the PNC resolutions and our agreement with his majesty.

He said: At this time, the United States is required to be fair to 5 million Palestinians as it was fair to 1,800 Falkland citizens.

AL-DUSTUR Lauds Agreement as 'Important Step'

JN120739 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Feb 85 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "The First Step Toward Joint Action"]

[Text] The agreement on a formula for a joint Palestinian-Jordanian move regarding the Palestine question is, undoubtedly, an important step that will have positive results on the level of

efforts to form a unified stand toward all the efforts and initiatives that seek to save the kinfolk, land, and holy places from the yoke of hateful occupation.

By adopting an identical political viewpoint and an organized practical plan on this level, and especially since they are primarily concerned about their joint destiny, the Palestinians and Jordanians have laid the cornerstone to rebuild an Arab stand that would constitute a natural incubator for such a nucleus, and give it the strength to develop and progress in order to achieve the best results for the cause.

Undoubtedly, through their declared agreement, the two parties concerned have given those Arabs who adopted a unanimous stand toward a political option at the Fes summit an effective weapon that can be presented to all international blocs and forces who have long been using the lack of an Arab agreement and the disparity in their viewpoints as a pretext in order to acquit themselves of any commitment toward pushing peace efforts in the region. Perhaps the United States, more than any other state in the world, is required to note this great progress that the PLO has achieved on the road to accepting political action as a major option, and the Palestinian desire in particular and the Arab desire in general to break the stalemate that the Palestine question has witnessed since the present U.S. Administration revoked its commitments to resuming efforts to push peace efforts in the Middle East.

Regardless of the possible stands and the various reactions by this or that state toward the agreement that was announced yesterday, which is considered as the first step on the road to joint action, it is still true that the Palestinians and Jordanians should announce their agreements to all the forces and parties to the conflict, throw the ball into the others' court, and continue to exert sincere efforts to save the land, the kinfolk, and the holy places from the yoke of the Zionist occupation, because such an agreement does not only represent the only possible option at this stage, but basically it is the destiny of the Palestinian and Jordanian people, which cannot be relinquished due to their strong connection with the Palestine question.

Agreement Called Cornerstone of Arab Stand

JN120839 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 12 Feb 85 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "A Confident Step on the Road of Victory"]

[Text] Together with the serious Arab move, whose features have begun to merge clearly in both the Arab and international arenas for the sake of achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to undertake a joint action in the international arena comes as the most important element of an effective Arab move and as a cornerstone in any effective Arab stand that is aimed at restoring the land and legitimate Arab rights.

This conviction has been deepened day after day by facts on the ground and on the arena of events. It has also been consecrated by past experiences with all the bitterness and setbacks they had on our central issue. The joint Jordanian-Palestinian action has become the real yardstick by which the effectiveness of any Arab action, stand, or effort for the sake of the Palestine question, our joint future, and common destiny is measured.

The crystallization of an Arab stand toward the Palestine question can be based only on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian groundwork that embodies the reality of their organic connection and the direct effect to which Jordan and the Palestinians are together exposed due to the persistence of the stalled status quo, the unclearness of vision in tackling the issue of peace and rights, and the absence of a real pan-Arab influence in the international arena.

The Arab impact that is now directed toward Washington, with the aim of placing the U.S. Administration [before its responsibilities], considering it the international side that has the most contact with the Palestine question and can curb the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation, the European move to participate in the peace process and the promotion of European efforts toward crystallizing a pressuring stand on the U.S. Administration, and the coming U.S.-Soviet talks on the Middle East, present an historic opportunity for Arab diplomacy and it should not be wasted.

It should be exploited through an Arab stand marked by clarity of vision and unity of objective; a stand based on a Jordanian-Palestinian formula that has specific outlines and objectives and that can polarize Arab and world backing and support.

Presenting a Jordanian-Palestinian formula based on the principle of land in exchange for peace and on the basis of the international will represented by the UN Security Council and the General Assembly resolutions, and discussing this formula at a UN-sponsored international peace conference with broad regional and international participation, will constiute a groundwork through which the Arabs can address the whole world and place the two sides of the equation face to face with the world and with the principles of right, freedom, and justice.

The positive spirit which permeated the Jordanian-Palestinian talks and the seriousness which characterized them indicate a serious intention toward crystallizing a firm stand in the face of the state of paralysis and stalemate which dominated the general Arab position. This positive spirit can interact with the phase and its moves and can penetrate the barrier of political silence which engulfed the Palestine question for a long time, which led it into the labyrinths of dispute, and which placed it at a decisive and critical crossroads.

The agreement expresses the beginning of a new stage of strong struggle for the cause. It was also a serious step in the joint action along the road to restore rights, lands, and sanctities, and to reschedule Palestine as a top Arab priority. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is the beginning of a new stage and not the end.

It is the beginning of serious work for the cause -- work that has been baptized by continuous Jordanian and Palestinian struggle and sacrifices for the sake of land, people, and future. These sacrifices will not be wasted.

King Husayn, Delegation Leave for Algeria

JN121020 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Algeria this morning on a working visit, during which he will discuss with His Excellency Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid the new developments in the Arab arena, issues of common concern, and the consolidation of relations between the two fraternal countries.

His majesty was seen off at Amman airport by His Highness Prince Muhammad, his majesty the king's personal representative; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan the regent; the Senate president; the speaker of the House of Representatives; his highness the chief chamberlain; the deputy prime minister and interior minister; the ministers; and senior civilian and military officials.

His majesty is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Army Commander Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir; and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. The Algerian ambassador in Amman left aboard the same plane.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn and in the presence of the Cabinet members as regent during his majesty's absence.

Further on Visit by U.S. Congressional Delegation

Meets With Foreign Minister

JN111405 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri asserted that an international peace conference attended by all parties which are directly concerned in the Middle East issue, including the permanent members of the UN Security Council under UN auspices, is at present a basic pillar for achieving a just and lasting peace in the region.

While meeting with the U.S. congressional delegation this morning, Al-Masri said that the stalemate in the peace endeavors regarding the Middle East is pushing the region into danger and threatening international peace and security. He added that the United States should show seriousness in tackling the Middle East issue and in promoting the peace process, especially since it has begun a dialogue of international accord with the Soviet Union. He indicated that ignoring this issue will lead to dangers on the international level that will be difficult to curb.

He said that the Arabs will not hesitate to support the peace efforts and initiatives that were proposed in this regard. He added that the Israeli intransigence, that is still receiving support, was the reason behind the failure of peace efforts and initiatives. He said that the U.S. legislative branch, represented by members of Congress, should encourage the U.S. Administration to devote more efforts to peace endeavors in the Middle East in order to correct the image of U.S. credibility in the region vis-a-vis the just Arab demands and causes.

Received by Senate President

JN111822 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Amman, 11 Feb (PETRA) — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received today the U.S. congressional delegation that is currently visiting Jordan.

At the beginning of the meeting, Al-Lawzi welcomed the guest delegation, expressing hope that this visit will help to form a true picture of the Middle East issue and the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories and to support the principles of achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the region.

He said that Jordan believes in and works for achieving peace on the basis of a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and of allowing the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination on their own soil in accordance with UN resolutions, particularly Resolution No 242.

Al-Lawzi said that the delegation's visit has special importance because it comes while many events are taking place in the occupied Arab territories, Lebanon, and the Gulf.

He added: We in Jordan seek peace for ourselves, for the region's peoples, and for all mankind. He said that a heavy and important responsibility rests on the shoulders of the United States, as a superpower, in achieving peace and justice in this region.

Al-Lawzi expressed his belief that the U.S. Congress is the U.S. body which is most aware of the issues of achieving peace, security, and stability in the world.

Al-Lawzi stressed that the Palestine question is the crux of the region's conflict and that the events taking place in this region are closely connected to the Palestine question.

Al-Lawzi requested the delegation members to form a true picture of the region's situation, so that when they return home they will be the best ones at expressing the U.S. people's values and their responsibility in protecting freedom and the principles of international law.

The delegation expressed its understanding of the viewpoint and information that the Senate president presented. The meeting was attended by several members of the foreign affairs committee and other Senate committees.

Received by House Speaker

JN111702 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1501 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Amman, 11 Feb (PETRA) — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz today received the U.S. congressional

delegation that is currently visiting Jordan at the invitation of the International Affairs Society.

At the beginning of the meeting, Al-Fayiz welcomed the guest delegation and expressed the hope that this visit will contribute to conveying a true picture of the Middle East issue and to supporting the principles of achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace with respect to this issue.

Al-Fayiz said that Jordan believes in and seeks peace that is based on complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and self-determination for the Palestinian people on their national soil.

Al-Fayiz explained to the delegation Israel's practices in the occupied territories, such as establishing settlements in these territories, deporting the inhabitants, and confiscating their property.

Al-Fayiz stressed that the Palestine question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that the United States assumes an international responsibility in achieving peace and security in the area, especially since it has vital interests in it and is the only country which backs Israeli aggression politically, economically, and militarily, even in the United Nations.

The members of the delegation expressed their understanding of Jordan's current stand vis-a-vis the area's issues through the data and facts they obtained during this meeting.

Several representatives and the secretary general of the House of Representatives attended the meeting.

AL-RA'Y Discusses King Fahd's Visit to U.S.

JN111245 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Will King Fahd's Visit Resolve the Contradiction?"]

[Text] King Fahd began his state visit to the United States yesterday. This is the first visit by a Saudi monarch since 1971 and the first by such a senior Arab official since President Reagan assumed his second term of office. The visit also comes amid several important facts, the most prominent being the brave escalation of national resistance operations in Lebanon and the valiant escalation of our kinfolk's steadfastness and confrontation in the West Bank. These heroic deeds are met by an actual and dangerous activation of Zionist terrorist acts against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples under occupation and elsewhere.

Added to all this is the fact that the results of the Saudi monarch's visit to Washington and his talks with President Reagan and his administration will directly define the direction of Arab-U.S. relations on the official level. They will also define the Arab peoples' stand toward U.S. policy, which has so far proved by both word and deed its unlimited support for the Zionist occupation and all its terrorist methods and practices and all its defiance of international values, principles, and legitimacy.

King Fahd's visit to the United States is the first in a series of visits by various Arab leaders.

It is expected to be followed by the Egyptian president's visit next month. Therefore, King Fahd's visit is important because its results will answer questions that still need frank answers.

Questions such as the Reagan's administration's stand toward the Middle East crisis and its crux, the Palestine question, toward the Zionist colonial policy in the occupied territories, and toward the possibility of making the United States play its ethical and international role in a crisis that has clearly revealed that the Zionist arrogance, which is aided and supported by the United States, rejects justice, right, stability, and peace in the region, and that the U.S. desire has not been commensurate with its ability to promote peace and stop aggression and terrorism.

We are confident that our just cause does not need further discussion. Neither does it lack means of persuasion. We are also confident that the success of the Saudi king's visit to Washington depends to what extent President Reagan's administration wants to go in practicing U.S. values and principles, especially concerning peoples' right to sovereignty in their homeland. What the United States demands for the peoples of the world should not be impermissible for the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

The contradiction between principles and practices has so far led Washington to committing many mistakes, especially in the Arab world. It is hoped that King Fahd's imminent visit, and those of other Arab leaders to the United States, will resolve the contradiction in the interest of people and their just causes and for the good and security of all mankind.

Briefs

New Nigerian Ambassador — Amman, 11 Feb (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received today Alhaj Ali Gombe, who presented a copy of his credentials as nonresident ambassador of the Republic of Nigeria to the Royal Hashemite Court. [Text] [*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 11 Feb 85 JN*]

Israel May Withdraw From Sidon Early

NC111747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces in the south spread rumors in Sidon and in certain border areas this afternoon that the Israeli forces will withdraw from Sidon and its environs tonight. Officials, leaders, and functionaries in Sidon held urgent meetings to prepare for any contingency and to prevent the Israeli enemy from fomenting sedition.

According to reports from Sidon this afternoon, a violent explosion took place at 1445 in [word indistinct] targeted against an Israeli enemy patrol and its collaborators. Heavy bursts of gunfire were heard at the scene of blast.

ASL Leaves Sidon Positions

NC112129 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The army of southern Lebanon [ASL] evacuated its positions on the 'Alman bridge at 2215 today. It will complete its withdrawal from the Sidon area tomorrow.

Internal Security Forces To Assume ASL Positions

NC112206 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] At a meeting today, chaired by the governor of the south, Halim Fayyad, it was decided that the internal security forces will take over those positions evacuated by the ASL so that they might be turned over to the Lebanese Army later.

We have also learned that the ASL will complete its withdrawal from the areas in and around Sidon tomorrow, but will keep a position in 'Abrah.

Beirut Radio: Israeli Forces Storm Tura

NC120933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] According to reports from the Tyre area, an Israeli force consisting of approximately 60 vehicles stormed the town of Tura at 0715 today. A violent confrontation has continued since then between the town's inhabitants and the invading forces. Heavy gunfire is heard in the town and its vicinity. The number of the casualties cannot yet be determined.

In another development, a group of national resistance fighters attacked an Israeli intelligence patrol in the Al-Buss area at 2115 last night. The results of the attack have not been determined. The Israeli forces illuminated the operational area and combed through it carrying various weapons.

Later, at 2235, national resistance fighters fired several rockets at an Israeli enemy forces position in Al-Buss. The results of the operation have not yet been determined.

Chamber Speaker on Security Plan, Army Deployment

NC111815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni presided over the Chamber's weekly session today and said that the deputies discussed the security plan involving the Chamber of Deputies Building in Al-Najmah Square and the obstacles blocking the implementation of that plan. He expressed his belief that the Chamber will soon begin its activities, and said that the Lebanese Army is fully prepared to shoulder its responsibilities in the south after the Israeli forces withdraw. He ruled out the possibility of any setbacks, as all Lebanese are well aware of their responsibility for foiling the plans that Israel has, and continues to draw up in the south before Lebanon regains all her territory and imposes her sovereignty over it. He said that all the contacts held on this issue have been encouraging.

61st Battalion Begins Deployment

NC111445 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The 61st Battalion's deployment in Al-Najamah Square and in the area surrounding the Chamber of Deputies Building commenced 30 minutes ago. Prior to the deployment operation, Army bulldozers cleaned all roads leading to the port. This step enables the Chamber of Deputies to move to its main building in the center of the capital.

Karami Receives Message From Australian Counterpart

NC111816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received the Australian ambassador to Lebanon today, who handed Prime Minister Karami a message from his Australian counterpart. The message contains the Australian Government's views on the situation in Lebanon. It also contains an expression of support for Lebanon's unity and sovereignty and for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all of Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil, Karami Depart for Damascus

NC120923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0858 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami, accompanied by army intelligence director Air Colonel Simon Qassis and an Information Ministry mission, left for Damascus this morning to congratulate Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on his reelection to a third presidential term.

Swedish Defense Minister Arrives in Beirut

NC121110 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] At 1030 today, Swedish Defense Minister Anders Thunborg arrived at Beirut International Airport from Cyprus on an

official visit to Lebanon. During his visit, to end tomorrow, Minister Thunborg will meet with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, Justice Minister Nabih Birri, and Army Commander General Michel 'Awn to discuss developments in the Lebanese situation and in the area.

Cypriot Official To Discuss Resumption of Flights

NC120800 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] An official Cypriot envoy today will discuss with Lebanese officials the resumption of suspended flights between Cyprus and Beirut. Yesterday Cypriot pilots called on the International Union of Pilots to boycott Beirut Airport because it lacks minimum security requirements.

Phalange Party Issues Statement on Current Issues

NC120533 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Phalange Party has reaffirmed its decision to restore confidence in the homeland and the state following their collapse, and the effect this has had on the entire country, particularly its economic and social structures. In a statement issued today, the party expressed its belief that no matter how different opinions are, or how far apart they have become, they must not be allowed to reach a level that indicates Lebanon is a homeland that cannot survive, or is incapable of being a state.

This is not true no matter how dark the picture may become. This is proven by Lebanon's continuing splendid steadfastness in the face of its calamity. What delays the rise of the homeland and the state is the constant use of violence to solve existing differences or to introduce change. This comes in addition to the continuous tampering with the state's funds, authority, jurisdiction, and revenues at a time when the public interest requires the preservation of the existing state and the maintenance of its funds.

The statement added that the presence of the homeland depends to a great extent on the presence of its state. This state should not have been infringed upon, and its existence, laws, and jurisdiction should not have been violated. However, this does not prevent the search for alternatives through democratic institutions and principles.

The Phalange Party, while calling on all parties to the conflict to stop tampering with the state's revenues, funds, wealth, administration, land, and authority over our territory and people, declares that it will not be an obstacle to the supremacy of legitimate authority and the rule of law in any area where the party is present and has influence. It appeals to competent official bodies and departments to assert their presence, and role over all territories, public facilities, roads, and crossing points, with special emphasis on ports and customs points. It states its willingness to support these bodies and departments and to allow them to recover the state's authority, jurisdiction, and revenue.

The Phalange Party has formed special committees and has appointed individuals so that this assistance may be provided in the best possible way and with the necessary speed.

The statement added that the Phalange Party, which adds this step to its earlier ones on the subject, is not ignorant of the attempts being made here and there to seize authority through control of certain ministries, administrations, and public facilities.

The Phalange Party, the statement said, reserves the right to adopt the appropriate positions as it deems fit. The party calls on all Lebanese to spare the homeland and the state from any differences or struggle.

Lebanese Front Statement on Southern Situation

NC112255 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Front Command Council following its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir — date not given]

[Text] The Lebanese Front Command Council held its weekly meeting at its headquarters under the chairmanship of Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir. Its other members were also present. The council discussed the southern situation in light of the upcoming first stage of the Israeli withdrawal. The Lebanese Front would like to stress the following:

1. The date of the Israeli withdrawal, 18 February, is drawing near. Presumably, the Lebanese Government should have taken the appropriate political, security, and military precautions to meet this test. This is particularly true after it rejected the deployment of UN forces in the area. These precautions will ensure that the Israeli withdrawal marks a new [word indistinct] and not a new war. Within this context, the Lebanese Forces are eager to see Lebanese Army units [word indistinct] to go to the south should be deployed on the southern coastal road in preparation for immediate redeployment following the Israeli withdrawal. This will prevent any security vacuum that might be exploited by plotters or those hedging their bets on what might follow the withdrawal.

2. For its part, the Lebaense Forces have taken the necessary measures to ease the entry of the Lebanese Army into those areas evacuated by Israel. This will guarantee that it will be the sole security force in those regions, and that it will provide protection for every group and sect in a way that will not give any party or sect a pretext for looking to groups outside the legitimate Lebanese Government for protection, or to any security force beyond the Lebanese Army. The southern territories, and our kinsmen there, were drawn into the whirpool of violence only after the disappearance of the legitimate authority in 1969. The Lebanese Forces have also taken a number of measures in the south that will nullify the pretexts some might use to aggravate the security situation there.

3. The Lebanese Forces Command Council declares its absolute support for the efforts of southern leaders to strengthen

the unity of their people and to create an atmosphere conducive to national reconciliation on the eve of Israel's withdrawal. The Command Council hopes that these efforts for unification and reconciliation will be permanent, as the time has come for reconciliation among the Lebanese [words indistinct].

Amal Supports Christians Seeking National Unity

NC112006 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Sources in the Amal movement made the following statement this evening:

Lebanese Army officer Joseph al-Asmar was assassinated today when his car was blown up in Jazzin. This came in retaliation for his rejection of the occupation and his advocation of national coexistence in Lebanon. His positions aroused broad indignation and brought warnings from enemy collaborators. Those forces which reject the occupation have declared their continuing rejection of it, and their support for the Christian forces that work to unify our national ranks.

Al-Asad Thanks People for Vote of Confidence

JN112044 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Speech by President Hafiz al-Asad thanking Syrian people for their vote of confidence in the 10 February presidential election; place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Compatriots, brothers and sons: Nothing is more magnanimous than the people and nothing is more splendid than the sons of the homeland when they stand as one solid bloc and merge their feelings into one melting pot, thus surrounding the homeland and creating an impregnable barrier that defies all aggression and treachery. Nothing is stronger than the love that binds the sons of the homeland in a holy alliance, turning them into heroes with unlimited courage and a force that creates miracles — the foremost of which is the miracle of possessing time and using it in the interest of the nation's aspirations and objectives, and possessing the place and using it, with everything in it, in the service of these objectives.

Love is synonymous with loyalty. People who harbor love and loyalty are bound to be great, intelligent, creative, courageous, and generous. You are the people, and I am one of you; you are the love, and I am one of you; and you are the loyalty, and I am one of you. Therefore, let us march toward the future with the smile of loftiness and reconstruction. There shall be no fear, slackness, or laziness, because we want to make our country, morals, and fortress more beautiful. When we become beautiful, we will be able to beautify the brother and the friend and, consequently, to make the enemy and the opponent look ugly.

It is within this perspective that we understand the splendid festivities that you have held for many days throughout the homeland, and your surge toward the polling stations in hordes — women, men, old people, and youths. We can unhesitatingly describe this as a unanimous popular surge. In my opinion, history shall record this as the greatest consensus in the history of the Syrian Arab people — a consensus that embodies the unified willpower and trend of this people.

This popular reality is the precious treasure of the homeland. It is also the treasure of this nation and its devout sons, because it is the greatest, strongest, and mightiest shield that defends our objectives, principles, interests, and dignity. It is the sharpest sword with which we defend this homeland and strike at its enemies. In as much as we feel strong and happy to be possessing this shield, our enemies and the defeatists and collaborators in our nation feel weak, miserable, and unhappy. The unity of the masses — this strong shield with which we defend ourselves, and this sharp sword with which we strike at our enemies — must be protected and safeguarded with all our strength, because it is the spirit and the destiny.

Your consensus is not a mere figure which you have recorded in the ballot boxes, but a living figure that is full of strength and vitality. The word "yes" which you have put forth is not a rigid word. Otherwise, it would have been less effective and less strong. The word "yes" is kneaded with strength and intense feelings. Such a "yes" will enhance our status as a people and a nation, and enable us to achieve militant successes in all walks of life. The word "yes" is also capable of making us sweep away the mines which obstruct our march and progress. It will allow us to burn opponents and enemies. It will also bring us happiness and victory and bring them more misery and defeat. You had your say. Blessed be this decision.

The people's decision is supreme and no other decision can override it. Your decision has reaffirmed a trend of action, entrenched a specific course in life, bolstered values of behavior, and enhanced militant concepts which we will consolidate. Your decision has been a brilliant light which illuminated the entire homeland. The cheers you have chanted over many days have had their echo throughout the world. Friends realized what they mean and enemies will inevitably realize what they really mean. Your decision is a receptacle of inexhaustible strength and a source from which I draw determination. Anyone who draws strength from you will never weaken. Anyone who is inspired by your determination will never get lost. This determination and will have been the beginning of the long march and the factors of success have emerged from them.

You have exercised a sacred right within the framework of popular democracy, whose foundations you have established for many years. You have cast your votes in the manner you have chosen and in an atmosphere of freedom. Therefore, your votes had the impact you wanted — strength and pride among the honest sons and masses of our Arab homeland, and frustration and shock among the enemies of our nation and those with weak hearts, because they saw strong willpower and firm resolution in these expressive votes.

We want to assure you that your brothers among the Arab nationalists and strugglers were with you on the referendum day and throughout the days of the festivities. They were with you with their hopes, feelings, and opinions, believing that your decision concerns them as much as it concerns you. This is because the concern is one and the destiny is one. Whatever evil you suffer, they suffer; and whatever good you get, they get. To these nationalist struggler brothers wherever they may be — in Lebanon, Palestine, and in every Arab country — we extend the greetings of the Syrian people and the assurance that Syria will remain faithful to its mission and loyal to its principles and national pan-Arab line. Syria will unhesitatingly stand, with all its capabilities, on the side of these strugglers for the sake of Arab dignity, rights, and just causes. Syria will remain the homeland of all strugglers against injustice, aggression, defeatism, and capitulation.

Dear compatriots, you wanted 10 February to be a day of rejoicing, but you have made the remainder of this month and the last days of the previous month into one long, continuous festivity. You have overwhelmed me with noble feelings and love, which I will always cherish. You have also expressed your precious confidence, which I reciprocate with my unlimited confidence in you. We will continue the march with this mutual confidence, carrying with all honesty the responsibility of elevating our homeland and defending the issues of our nation.

Brothers and sons: Throughout the past 14 years, we have carried out our policy on the basis of truth and frankness. Your wishes and hopes were my continuous obsession, and the inter-

ests of the homeland and nation were my continuous concern. I have not embarked on any action or adopted a stand without being prompted by these motives. I have always made it a point to back my words with deeds. On many occasions, I tried to make my deeds precede my words. Out of truthfulness and frankness, I have always kept you informed of the hardship and roughness of the course; of the endurance, sweat, and construction required by our long course; and of the efforts, struggle, and sacrifices demanded by the struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

We struggled so that this conflict would not prevent us from scoring great achievements in all walks of life — political, economic, cultural, and social — for which we have been planning over the past 14 years. Through your struggle, you have attained the status you deserve in the Arab homeland and in the world. We will pursue the march, even if it is a long one. We will overcome obstacles, even if they are insurmountable. We will deal with our problems with dignity. Our heads will be raised high. We will repulse the aggressor, irrespective of his might. We will end the invasion, even if it boasts. The people are the force that counts and just causes beget martyrs. Let us proceed on the road toward victory.

Dear brothers, our tasks are immense and our missions are huge. We must be qualified to shoulder the responsibility and settle them. All of us in this march are equally responsible. Every citizen, whatever his position, must assume the responsibility of this position and fully exercise his role in fulfilling the requirements of this position, out of his sense of responsibility toward the whole. Through his commitment to the interests of the whole, he will be able to practice his true citizenship. All of us commit mistakes. However, we must not condone or surrender to them. We must relentlessly fight mistakes. For my part, I will continue to do this. I will continue to consider that combatting mistakes in action and practice will be one of the most important tasks I will assume. Let us all cooperate to achieve this, because the country needs all of our efforts and needs all of us.

Dear citizens, I wanted this speech to be a short one, a speech of amity and greetings from one brother to his brothers, from a father to his sons. The best thing I could find to say at the beginning and the end of my speech is that I love all of you — old men and women, children, and young people. I will do my best to be worthy of this love. I ask God to grant me success in serving you. I also have great hopes in you and in almighty God. May peace and blessings be upon you.

Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil Arrives, Meets Al-Asad

JN121155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Damascus today at the head of a delegation comprising Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Army Intelligence Director Colonel Simon Qassis.

President Hafiz al-Asad welcomed President Amin al-Jumayyil at the airport. Al-Jumayyil was also received by General Mustafa Talas, deputy prime minister, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and defense minister; Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Nasir al-Din Nasir, minister of the interior; Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; and Wahib Fadil, minister of state for presidential affairs.

After President Hafiz al-Asad had welcomed President Amin al-Jumayyil and after the latter had shaken hands with his well wishers, the two presidents left for the presidential palace in an official motorcade where they held a meeting at 1230. It was attended by Rashid Karami, Gen Mustafa Talas, and Faruq al-Shar'.

Party Official Confers With USSR Delegation

JN111502 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1325 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Feb (SAN) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received here today Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member, chairman of the Committee for Friendship and Cooperative Relations With Arab Countries, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and chairman of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Committee, and his delegation.

Talks during the meeting dealt with the advanced relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU, the activities of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society in the two friendly countries, and bolstering friendship between them.

Comrade al-Ahmar praised the Soviet Union's role, which supports Arab issues and bolsters Syria's steadfastness in confronting the imperialist and Zionist schemes against the Arab nation.

Comrade Pastukhov spoke about the impressions he and the accompanying delegation have formed during their visit to Syria, particularly now, when the Syrian people are expressing their joy over renewing their allegiance to President Hafiz al-Asad. He reiterated the stand of his country and party, which supports the national and progressive line in Syria.

Pastukhov, Delegation Depart

JN111933 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1855 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Feb (SANA) — Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, chairman of the Committee for Friendship and Cooperation Relations With the Arab Countries, and chairman of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Committee, and his delegation left Damascus today.

Prior to his departure, Pastukhov made a statement in which he said that his visit to Syria was successful and very fruitful, and that it contributed to strengthening existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries. He praised Syria's economic, social, and cultural development.

He also expressed happiness over his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, who expressed friendship, shrewdness, and courage — a friendship that is based on a firm strategy.

At the end, he thanked the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Committee, which exerts every effort to consolidate friendship between the two countries.

Rejection of Reagan Initiative 'Still in Effect'

TA091923 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] The State Department spokesman said today that the Israeli Cabinet headed by Shim'on Peres has not rejected out of hand President Reagan's initiative for a political settlement in the Middle East. He said this at a briefing for correspondents held at the State Department in anticipation of Saudi King Fahd's visit to Washington in 2 days.

Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin told our political correspondent Yoram Ronen this evening that the national unity government has not yet been required to discuss the Reagan initiative. The decision of the previous government, which rejected the Reagan plan, is still in effect — unless, that is, another decision is made in the future. Our political correspondent adds that the Israeli and Egyptian delegations will apparently meet again for a discussion of Taba within the next few days. The next meeting will be held in Ismailia prior to the departure of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak for Washington.

Shamir Sees No Gain From Reagan-Fahd Talks

TA120822 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said yesterday that the meeting between King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and U.S. President Ronald Reagan could not bring a solution to the problems of the Middle East any closer. "Progress can come only if Israel and the Arabs talks directly," Shamir told three U.S. congressmen, James Scheuer (Democrat, NY), Dan Burton (Republican, Indiana) and Robert Roe (Democrat, N.J.), who called on him at his office in the Knesset.

Later Shamir met with Swedish Defence Minister Anders Thunborg. He told Thunborg that PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat might try to negotiate with the Shi'ites in southern Lebanon to form a joint terror structure operating against Israel after the Israel Defence Forces' withdrawal. Scheuer, who with his two colleagues called on Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, told Peres that Israel has a better image in the U.S. today than it ever had before.

Scheuer said the U.S. was especially anxious to see whether Israel could evolve a healthier economic policy. Peres replied that Israel did not need U.S. aid to improve the standard of living but in order to make sure it remained "a fighting democracy."

U.S. 'Demands' France Stop Nuclear Reactor Deal

TA100824 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by unidentified staff correspondent and Yo'av Tocker in Paris]

[Text] The United States has demanded [darsha] that France not sell a nuclear reactor to Israel. U.S. sources claim that political sources in France have promised that the deal with Israel will not go through.

The U.S. appeal to Paris was made a few weeks ago, after a talk between U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, during which Washington's objections to the nuclear reactor deal were expressed.

U.S. sources in Washington say the French promise is unambiguous, although they know there is French internal pressure to implement the deal with Israel, so they are waiting to see how Paris will act.

There is one reason behind the U.S. appeal to the French Government: Israel has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation pact. However, it should be noted that Israeli representatives have told the Americans that they, too, are opposed to the reactor deal with France because of Israel's severe economic situation. They said they do not understand how a country with such a gravely deteriorating economic situation can see fit to spend enormous sums of money, most of which come from U.S. aid funds, on a nuclear reactor at this point in time. The U.S. representatives say their objections to the reactor deal is a matter of principle and has no anti-Israel implications. If Israel were to sign the nuclear nonproliferation pact, the objections in principle would be removed and U.S. companies would even be permitted to compete for the sale of a nuclear reactor to Israel. There is at present a serious ban on U.S. companies selling such equipment to any country, including Israel, that has not signed the pact. The United States has also appealed to Israel to refrain from procuring the reactors in France.

While Washington is working to stop the sale of a nuclear reactor to Israel, its representatives are actively working to find financial backing for Egypt to purchase a nuclear reactor to produce electric power. The Egyptians are finding it hard to get the funds for the reactor, and Washington has tried to mediate between the Egyptian Government and various banking sources for this purpose. In addition, it has been learned that Washington is conducting negotiations with Algeria over the sale of a nuclear reactor to that country. Egypt and Algeria have both signed the nuclear nonproliferation pact.

Yo'av Tocker, the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent in France, reports that from an examination of political sources in Paris, he has found no confirmation of this report.

Shamir on Terrorism in Lebanon, West Bank

TA111127 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The terrorist act near Metulla yesterday may have been a result of the Cabinet decision to withdraw from Lebanon, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today. At the same time, Mr Shamir expressed the hope this is not a sign for the future. Our correspondent 'Ido Tal spoke with the foreign minister during the latter's visit to Israel Aircraft Industries.

[Begin recording] [Tal] Mr Foreign Minister, do you view yesterday's terrorist act near Metulla as a sign for the future?

[Shamir] I hope this is not an omen. It may well be the result of the decision to withdraw. Matters should be examined.

[Tal] In the wake of the terrorist act near Jerusalem yesterday, when a Molotov cocktail was thrown at a Jewish bus, do you support the expulsion of inciters from Judaea and Samaria?

[Shamir] Looking beyond what took place yesterday, I believe inciters should be expelled if this will solve the security problem of all parts of Eretz Yisra'el. I do not think there has been a special increase in terrorism, but in case there is, it should be suppressed and nipped in the bud.

[Tal] Mr Foreign Minister, has Minister Sharon's economic plan been approved by the Likud or by you?

[Shamir] I would not say it is a plan yet. It is a number of ideas raised by Minister Sharon; they require examination and clarifications. [end recording]

Further Shamir Remarks

TA111227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said he does not think there is an increase in terrorism in Judaea and Samaria, but, in his opinion, if there is a new wave of terrorism, it must be nipped in the bud. The vice prime minister said this to our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum while he was touring the Israel Aircraft Industries buildings. Let us listen to our correspondent's interview with Minister Yitzhaq Shamir:

[Begin recording] [Nestelbaum] Mr Foreign Minister, what is Israel's answer to the increased Shi'ite terrorism in Lebanon?

[Shamir] Well, this is a growing concern. We must use all the stringent defense measures we can. Everything the IDF is now doing in Lebanon and more must be done.

[Nestelbaum] The impression is that Israel is in no hurry to react to Shi'ite terrorism.

[Shamir] Well, this should actually be checked with the defense establishment. I think the IDF is doing all it can these days.

[Nestelbaum] Sir, do you think the withdrawal from Lebanon should be accelerated following the increase in terrorism?

[Shamir] The problem is not the increase in terrorism. The problem is how to guarantee that terrorism, whether Palestinian or Shi'ite, does not jeopardize the Galilee's safety, and it is in this context that we must decide the speed of the withdrawal and whether we should continue with it at all.

[Nestelbaum] How can we guarantee this, sir?

[Shamir] Well, there are many ways to do this and the IDF has to provide the answer.

[Nestelbaum] Mr Shamir, how do you regard the increased terrorism in the territories? We are witnessing a new phenomenon of increased terrorism there.

[Shamir] I do not think there is any special increase, but if there has been a new wave over the past few days, it must be attacked and completely suppressed.

[Nestelbaum] Sir, are you in favor of expelling people from the territories who are involved in terrorism?

[Shamir] There is no doubt that expulsion is a most efficient tool and should be used with regard to people whose expulsion will lead to a decrease or elimination of terrorism. [end recording]

Shamir Reiterates Need for Direct Talks With Arabs

TA111728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir believes that whoever wants peace in the Middle East should negotiate with Israel directly, and not with the United States. The vice prime minister said this to a U.S. Congressional delegation. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that the delegation members and the U.S. ambassador to Israel agreed that direct negotiations are the appropriate way for achieving peace.

Sharon on Increased Shi'ite Terror in Lebanon

TA111850 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1820 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Yeroham, 11 Feb (ITIM) — "The Shi'ite terror in southern Lebanon which has lately increased, is not a new factor in this arena, and it is therefore strange for me that the defense minister is surprised by the existence of this terror in our region." This was said today by Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon in a talk with journalists during a tour of Yeroham today.

In Mr Sharon's opinion, the situation in Iran, the Iran-Iraq war, and massive Syrian aid are the reasons for the increased Shi'ite terror in southern Lebanon. "There is no ground for a comparison between the Shi'ite and the PLO terror," Mr Sharon said, adding that the Shi'ite terror is aimed at military targets, while the PLO terror is directed against Israel, on both the military and political levels.

"Any kind of terror should be liquidated, but this is not to say that our reaction should be an escape from Lebanon in panic. Those who think that creating an atmosphere of panic will put a stop to terror are mistaken," Mr Sharon said, adding that in his opinion the evacuation should be carried out coolly and patiently.

Labor Official Says Territories Policy Unchanged

TA120824 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Feb 85 p 3

[Report by Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Labour Party Secretary-General 'Uzi Bar'am said yesterday that there has been no change in the party's policy regarding the territories and Jewish settlements. The "friendly atmosphere" described as prevailing in the meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Rabbi Moshe Levinger of

Qiryat Arba' is no indication of any shift in the party's position, Bar'am maintained.

Speaking to political reporters, Bar'am attributed the friendly atmosphere, "if there was in fact one, not to any agreement between the sides on the issues. The lack of acrimony is only the result of Peres's personality, which enables him to get along with different people."

Bar'am expressed his opinion that Gush Emunim is a representative of a "more violent brand of Judaism, and so is Rabbi Levinger. The Labour Party has not in the past, and will not in the future support such groups."

He added that Levinger's demonstration against the stone-throwers of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp is a "bad example" to the nation. Peres had to meet with Gush Emunim representatives, by virtue of his position, since they are a force to be reckoned with in the administered territories, he said.

Bar'am said in the Histadrut elections, Labour will concentrate on attacking the Likud's economic policies in the past seven years as responsible for the economy's present sorry state. This had been decided on, he reported, at a recent meeting he had with Histadrut Secretary-General Yisra'el Qeysar.

Bar'am noted that this campaign line "is sure not to add to the harmony inside the national unity government, but what choice do we have? We cannot very well contest the elections without saying who is responsible for the state of the economy. Over the past years we warned what the Likud policies would lead to. Now that our warnings have been borne out, the electorate should believe us, and that is why we are asking it to support us."

Swedish Defense Minister, Peres Discuss Lebanon

TA111429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Sweden is examining how it can contribute to settling the Lebanese problem, together with the international community. This was stated by Swedish Defense Minister Anders Thunborg in a talk with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Jerusalem. Peres repeated his support for the stationing of UN forces to fill the vacuum that will come about after the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon and explained that any other option would be worse. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez stresses that Swedish officers are serving in the UN observers forces in the Middle East, but that there are no Swedish Army units.

IDF, ASL Coordinate Sidon Evacuation, Redeployment

TA120652 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The anti-IDF wave of terrorist acts in Lebanon has increased lately, especially in the Tyre area and in the western sector. Military sources account for the increase in terrorist acts by the IDF withdrawal from the Sidon area. Radical Shi'ite circles are responsible for this terror; they are fighting for influence and control over the southern Lebanese population. At the same time, the preparations for the withdrawal from Sidon are continuing — the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] is going to evacuate its soldiers from Sidon and deploy in a new area, in coordination with the IDF. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports:

[Begin recording] [Zohar] The Sidon area, of all places, is almost totally free of anti-IDF activity; the town is tensely awaiting the final evacuation of the IDF from the area. The main axis where terrorist acts are perpetrated, the coastal road, has become the center of Shi'ite terror against IDF convoys and patrols. Tens of roadside bombs, small arms fire, RPG's, and a single booby-trapped car — this has been the sum of terror activity against the IDF over the last 2 weeks.

The ASL soldiers have also lately suffered from increased terrorism against them. They are still stationed in Sidon, but within a few days they will leave the town in the framework of the IDF redeployment in Lebanon. The commander of the Northern Command, Major General Ori Or, views the ASL as a force which will continue to guarantee the new region where the IDF will deploy.

[Or] There is a dense Christian population there. We believe that during the period of implementing and finishing the first phase of withdrawal, it will be proven that the Christian region is sufficiently strong, and the ASL will be able to guarantee its safety and well-being. When I say the ASL, I do not mean it will remain on its own, the IDF will remain with it. Therefore, the IDF and the ASL will be on the same line. The Bisri and Bashqaya area is Christian. According to both the ASL's and the IDF's assessment, we had better remain there, during the implementation of the first phase, and will see what processes take place here in Sidon.

[Zohar] The ASL is continuing coordinated activity with the IDF. Almost all preparations for the evacuation have ended. The ASL, border police, and IDF units are prepared for the completion of the first phase of the IDF withdrawal from Sidon, and for another, tiring struggle against the increasing terrorism in Lebanon and also on the Israeli front along the northern border. [end recording]

IDF Plans To Transfer Ansar Detainees

TA102022 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1955 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 10 Feb (ITIM) — Those detained in the Ansar camp will not be released when the IDF withdraws, but will be transferred to another camp which will be set up. This was said by knowledgeable IDF sources to the ITIM correspondent.

The new detention camp will probably be set up in Israel, or in the strip close to the border, which will be controlled by the army of southern Lebanon. During the evacuation, all the detainees currently held in Ansar will be transferred to the new camp. Security sources have reached the conclusion that setting them free following the IDF's withdrawal could lead to a deterioration in the security situation in the area, and therefore they will not be released.

As will be recollected, the Ansar camp was evacuated after the POW's exchange agreement, but following an increase in the number of hostile acts it filled up again, and currently 1400 prisoners are held there.

Levi: Negotiations With Husayn 'Stand No Chance'

TA111421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1340 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Construction and Housing Minister David Levi says that in the upcoming inner Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, a decision will probably be made about Khirbat al-Rumaythah in Hebron. Minister Levi says that the previous government's decisions are binding on the present government.

Regarding negotiations with Jordan, David Levi told our correspondent Shalom Oren that such negotiations stand no chance. The Jordanians, he said, want everything, including Jerusalem.

[Begin Levi recording] Whoever is willing, even in his expectations, to give up half, may, God forbid, risk everything. Those who listen attentively to the tone and remarks of King Husayn, who starts with Jerusalem, should sober up and know what danger lies in all sorts of expectations which stand no chance of achieving even the little which the Alignment would like to achieve. [end recording]

Minister Levi met at noon with the leaders of the urban settlements in Judaea and Samaria, promising them that settlement activity in Judaea and Samaria will continue.

Reportage on Agreement Between Jordan, PLO

Agreement Viewed Cautiously

TA120529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Israel takes a very cautious view of the reports emanating from Amman. This is a tactical move, government sources told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. It is all intended to arm King Fahd with bargaining chips in preparation for his continued meetings in Washington.

Agreement Brings 'Skeptical' Reaction

TA120739 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] It is still difficult to talk about an official Israeli reaction. Jerusalem also does not yet know what exactly was decided in Amman, what the next political move by 'Arafat and Husayn will be. The assessment is that tactics and a joint position were decided by the two, but no new substantive political decisions were made. It is being pointed out that Saudi King Fahd is currently in Washington, and that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will arrive there at the end of the month. Fahd and Mubarak, and Husayn and 'Arafat are coordinating moves to prove there is an Arab initiative, and this is mainly for U.S. and European consumption.

It is known that many efforts were made to persuade 'Arafat to support UN Security Council Resolution 242, which contains recognition of Israel as well. At the beginning of the week, Jerusalem believed that 'Arafat would not agree to officially recognize Resolution 242. In the meantime, nothing has happened to contradict this assessment. 'Arafat needs Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia; he needs the international attention generated by a new initiative. However, he apparently agreed to join King Husayn in going only so far, but not beyond a certain point. At some point he will adopt a completely new political stance.

Here in Israel, political circles are following events in Amman with interest. It should also be said they are following them with skepticism. Husayn and 'Arafat are known as people who supply an abundance of hints and signals, usually without anything to back them up. 'Arafat will have to make a very long political jump if he wants to break the consensus among the Likud and the majority of Alignment members against negotiations with the PLO.

In the meantime, it seems that the Husayn-'Arafat ticket only weakens the Jordanian option, proving that it is impossible to have Husayn without 'Arafat. Political circles today point to the comprehensive cooperation between Jerusalem and Washington over the political issue. The two capitals reject the possibility of an international peace conference, and according to the political circles, the Americans are experienced and will not be tempted, as in the past, to adopt slogans of a new Arab initiative if it does not have real substance.

West Bank Notables React

TA112012 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Jordan issued an official announcement tonight saying that an agreement has been reached between King Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on a joint initiative for a peace settlement in the region. So far there is only the announcement from Amman; no details whatsoever have been given concerning the content of the agreement.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and deposed Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah expressed their satisfaction this evening over the announcement in Amman. The Bethlehem mayor told our correspondent Gil Sadan that he hopes the agreement between Husayn and 'Arafat is the beginning of political momentum in the Middle East and may bring about a just solution to the problems. He expressed the hope that the Israeli Government will react favorably.

The deposed Hebron mayor said that one must wait and see how the agreement will be implemented but he, too, welcomed it. He said, I hope that Israel will react positively and not reply negatively as it is in the habit of doing. A cooler reaction was voiced by Ibrahim Daqqaq who is close to the rejectionist camp. He said that it was premature to assess the meaning of the announcement.

AL-QUDS Cites Accord Principles

TA120609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Report from the studio by Arye Gus]

[Excerpts] [Gus] Reports published in the East Jerusalem paper *AL-QUDS* this morning say that in their initial draft, Husayn and 'Arafat agreed on two principles — land in return for peace, and a confederation between the returned territories and Jordan.

These are the two principles raised by King Husayn in his speech before the PNC session, when he presented his peace initiative. Well, *AL-QUDS* this morning supports the agreement, saying it is historic. *AL-QUDS*, which is known for its excellent sources in Amman, already reports on an additional agreement and the possibility of securing this agreement soon. [sentence as heard]

Well, it seems that Jordan and Fatah — Husayn and 'Arafat — have not yet agreed on another principle — UN Resolution 242. Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj said this morning that the fact that Husayn and 'Arafat are leaving for Algeria proves that the chances for a settlement are good.

In any event, Frayj said, we have been waiting for this agreement for a long time; this is a breakthrough and we hope that Israel will accept it.

[Frayj — in English] We have been waiting for this agreement for a long time, and I hope the final and good agreement will be signed and reached. This will be a beginning to reactivate the peace process, and I hope the Israeli Government, the Israeli people, will react positively and magnanimously, because peace will serve the interest of Arabs and Jews in this area, where both are destined to live.

[Gus] The 'Arafat supporters in the territories will naturally accept the agreement without reservations and support every move Fatah, led by 'Arafat, makes. They point to the diplomatic card granted to King Fahd, currently visiting the United States, and the distress in which Israel will find itself if an agreement is reached.

Former Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah accepts the clauses of the agreement already publicized — land in return for peace and a confederation.

In contrast, left-wing circles are not at all enthusiastic — and that is an understatement. The Communists are waiting, as usual, before expressing their opinion. The supporters of Syria and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] this morning came out with a devastating attack on 'Arafat, who is selling himself out to the Americans, as they put it, and preparing the ground for a solution of surrender.

'Arafat, so the paper *AL-MITHAQ* charges this morning, is damaging the national Palestinian charter, an almost unforgivable sin. These reactions only enhance the tension between the two camps in the territories, 'Arafat's supporters and opponents, and the conflict may again spill over into violence in the Palestinian street.

Progressive List Members on 'Arafat Promise

TA111352 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The attorney general this morning asked the police to investigate the affair of the meeting between Knesset Members [MK's] Mi'ari and Peled, and Yasir 'Arafat. According to the police's recommendation, Yitzhaq Zamir will decide whether to pursue legal proceedings. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar comments that in the past, Professor Zamir had refrained from putting on trial people who met with PLO leaders.

The members of the Progressive List for Peace today presented the defense minister's letter to MK's Peled and Mi'ari, which states that if information is received on those soldiers missing in action, the burial of Fahd al-Qawasimi in Hebron will be allowed. According to the list's members, Yasir 'Arafat undertook to give them, within a few days, information about Israel's MIA's, regardless of Israel's willingness to allow Al-Qawasimi's burial. They say that the defense minister's adviser on communication and information, Nahman Shay, led the public astray in claiming that Minister Rabin promised to allow Al-Qawasimi's burial in Hebron only after the return of the MIA's.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Interviews Egypt's 'Ali

TA081342 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Feb 85 pp 1, 3

[Report on interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in his Cairo office by correspondent Mira Avrekh — date not given]

[Text] "We have complete faith in efforts by Shim'on Peres and his party to achieve real peace in the region. One of the reasons for this is that Shim'on Peres calls the West Bank and Gaza by those names and not others." This was said to me by Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in an interview for *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* held in his Cairo office.

Between a party conference and making preparations to go to the airport to meet West German President von Weizacker, 'Ali found time to join a visitor from Israel for a cup of tea. The Egyptian prime minister asked about his friends in Israel, in particular about Prime Minster Shim'on Peres and his old friend, 'Ezer Weizman whom, like the late President Anwar al-Sadat, he calls "'Ezra."

"If this is your opinion of Peres," I asked, "what about your promise of more than 1 year ago, that if we withdraw from Lebanon the Egyptian ambassador would be returned to Israel? Since then, you have added more conditions, such as improving the situation in the West Bank and settling the Tabah dispute...."

"That is correct, but to our regret, as a result of the Lebanese invasion, you did not give us a chance. Forty days had hardly passed since your final withdrawal from the Sinai when you already invaded Lebanon. That was indeed a pity. Believe me, that did not help any Egyptian politician here who wanted to promote peace and bring about normalization!"

I asked him: "Now, however, a decision has been made to withdraw from Lebanon, relations with the Palestinians in the West Bank have improved, delegations from Israel and Egypt have met and discussed the Taba issue — so why do you permit the Egyptian press to defame Israel so strongly?"

"Believe me...," the Egyptian prime minister smiles, "nowadays we really do have a free press, to the extent that even the prime minister — that is me — is attacked by the press. Is this not proof enough that we do not control the newspapers? Even the president has already been attacked. The opposition is taking advantage of the freedom of the press. You also have a free press, and more than once we have been the target for very strong attacks by the Israeli press, even by the senior editor of your paper. Why, then, does it surprise you so much that our newspapers are also free to criticize and attack you?"

I asked him about the numerous agreements between Israel and Egypt that his country has not upheld. "Why, for example, is there no Egyptian tourism to Israel?"

Kamal Hasan 'Ali replied: "The Egyptians are not big tourists. The ratio between worldwide tourism and Egyptian tourism is approximately 60 to 1. If Egyptians do travel, however, they prefer to visit Europe. Visiting Israel is for them like staying at home — the same Mediterranean Sea, the same beaches, the same hotels, and the same weather. Israelis, in contrast, love traveling, and we welcome them with open arms."

"Is it true that Abba Eban's book is banned in bookstores here?" I asked. The Egyptian prime minister looked surprised. "No Israeli book is banned in Egypt. Regarding the book fair, we have an agreement with you according to which you may participate in it. We would be happy if all the Arab countries would take part, but — except for Oman and the PLO — they said last year that they would participate only on condition that Israel did not. We decided to forego their participation because of our obligation to Israel."

Renewed Egyptian-PLO Ties Cause Concern

TA100705 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] Israel regards the rapprochement between Egypt and the PLO as part of a plan devised in Cairo whereby Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO will this year ask the U.S. to propose a new Middle East initiative. Although Jordan and the PLO have so far failed to coordinate with each other politically, Jerusalem believes that Egypt hopes it can soften up PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat if it shows him enough sympathy and extends him enough assistance.

The request to the U.S. to open a dialogue with the PLO, made by Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid earlier this month, has shown Jerusalem which way the wind is blowing.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir intends to instruct Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason next week to raise with the Egyptian Government "the very close and active relationship which isdeveloping between Egypt and the PLO."

One knowledgeable official in Jerusalem told *THE JERUSALEM POST*: "We don't like the way Egypt is pushing the PLO's interests at all. If the PLO should agree to a lowest political common denominator with Egypt and Jordan, we would have a new problem on our hands."

Ambassador in Cairo Meets Egyptian Prime Minister

TA111229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] This morning the Israeli Ambassador in Cairo met with the Egyptian prime minister in preparation for the ambassador's return to Israel for consultations. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Jerusalem is now awaiting Egypt's replies to Israel's repeated appeals for an improvement in bilateral ties. According to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, the requests have not been granted.

Polish Trade Delegation Holds Contacts

TA111525 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Feb 85 pp 1, 11

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] A Polish trade delegation arrived secretly in Israel a few days ago, and is holding contacts with senior economic figures here on the possibility of increasing bilateral trade. The delegation is comprised of three members — a Polish Foreign Trade Ministry official; and two management personnel of the Polish P.K.O. Bank, which has been operating in Tel Aviv for many years.

One of the practical possibilities raised in the talks was that Poland would appoint a representative to deal with bilateral trade matters. According to the proposal, the Polish official would work in the Tel Aviv P.K.O. Bank, and would be — although not officially — a sort of Polish "trade commissioner" in Israel.

Officially, the Polish delegation has come to Israel in the framework of the bank's current operations, which have continued in spite of the lack of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Informed sources assessed that the delegation's visit and the proposals its members raised are evidence of Warsaw's desire to strengthen trade ties with Israel. The matter was discussed by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Poland's foreign minister in New York a few months ago, and during contacts several weeks ago between the deputy heads of the Israeli and Polish delegations to the United Nations.

During their stay, the members of the Polish delegation avoided meeting Israeli Government officials, and instead held meetings mainly with economic figures, through the services of an Israeli contact who deals with relations between Israel and Poland.

The chairman of the Federation of Polish Jews in Israel, Stefan Grajek, who recently returned from a visit to Warsaw told *MA'ARIV* last night: "I do not know anything about a Polish

delegation." In reaction to a report on the possibility of opening a branch of Israel's Bank Hapoalim in Poland, a source associated with the talks held with the Polish delegation estimated that "the chances of this happening are very slight. There are no branches of private banks, and certainly not of foreign banks, in any Communist country."

President Herzog Leaves for European Visit

TA101037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1018 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] President Hayim Herzog said he would be visiting three European countries to help explain Israel's stand on Spain and Portugal joining the EEC. Mr Herzog made these remarks to our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami before leaving from 'Atarot Airport near Jerusalem on a visit to Luxembourg, Stasbourg, and Brussels.

The president was seen off with a full-dress state ceremony. Mr Herzog will address the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Tuesday.

Coverage of Economic, Foreign Debt Situation

Foreign Loan Problems Noted

TA110642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Israel is having trouble receiving long- and intermediate-term loans from abroad. A top government source told the Voice of Israel's economic reporter that over the past 2 years, creditors have been doubtful about Israel's long-term economic ability.

Israel, however, has refrained from taking short-term loans because of the tough terms, but if foreign currency reserves continue dwindling, there may be no choice.

Official on Loan Repayments

TA111149 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The accountant general in the Finance Ministry believes that Israel will, in the future, continue to abide by its foreign currency commitments. According to Arye Sher, in international financial institutions, Israel enjoys the reputation of a state which has never lagged behind in the repayment of its debts.

In an interview to our correspondent Menahem Friedman, he said that if Israel proves it is on the way to economic recovery, it will nevertheless be easier to raise funds. With regard to foreign currency reserves, the accountant general said this datum is only technical and no great importance should be attached to it.

Moda'i on Economic Measures

TA111518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1441 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i says that Israel will ask for long-term aid from the United States to rehabilitate the economy. He believes that there is no longer a need for economic measures, and the government should concentrate on the implementation of those decisions that have already been adopted. Yitzhaq Moda'i also says that the decrease in the foreign currency reserves is a reflection of what is happening in the economy, and no attempt was made to aggrevate the decline. Some economists, including former Israel Bank Governor Moshe Zanbar, believe that there is no special reason for the decline in the reserves. They also think that the crisis in the balance of payments is not certain.

Foreign Debts Discussed

TA111752 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i will shortly leave for the United States to ask for additional aid. The finance minister wanted to emphasize that this is not a request for emergency aid, but for long-term aid enabling Israel's economy to renew its growth. In preparation for his trip, the finance minister told our correspondent Gabi Zohar that as of now, there is no room for additional emergency moves.

[Begin Moda'i recording] This trip is taking place at a difficult time for Israel's economy. Despite rumors that our condition, as far as the dollar reserves are concerned, is better than that reflected in the official figures released by the Treasury, to my regret I have to reemphasize that those times of a disparity between reality and offical figures are over; the Treasury is releasing only real data, and the data we publicized call for additional foreign aid until the efforts we have invested and the moves we have launched bear fruit. [end recording]

In remarks by the finance minister and others, the name of the United States — the friend on whom Israel is so dependent — arises. What is awaiting the finance minister in Washington? This report on U.S. aid was prepared by our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay:

[Begin recording] [Barqay] We return about $1 billion to the United States as repayment for loans received from it, mainly for security procurement, not civilian purposes. Since the Yom Kippur War, we have received from the Americans the huge sum of about $28 billion. Today we owe about $10 billion, in good repayment terms, and if we no longer need loans, and if we continue to receive only grants, the debts to the United States will be finally repaid at the beginning of the 21st century., Right now, on the eve of the finance minister's visit to Washington, Israel and the United States are concluding a long process of bargaining. Signs are increasing, as we learn from Dan Halperin, the minister for economic affairs at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, that the U.S. Administration will again comply with Israel's request and give more money, both for 1985 and 1986.

[Halperin] An understanding is emerging here, I believe, that the Israeli conditions are necessarily different from the theoretical data sometimes seen by economists who, completely bona fide [last two words in English], give advice to the administration and us. Therefore, I believe that ultimtely speaking, and within a relatively short time, an agreement will be reached between the two countries regarding additional aid for Israel, both for 1985 and 1986. We will thus complete the circle, partly closed already, when we reached an agreement, for the second consecutive year, about the level of security aid.

[Barqay] The sums involved have not yet been concluded, but initial calculations show that during these 2 years — 1985 and 1986 — we will receive from the Americans an enormous sum of money, nearly $7 billion, in both arms and cash. One wonders that, at least so far, we have not been required to pay a high political price for the Americans' generosity of heart and pocket.

[Halperin] I do not think that Israel's dependence on the United States changed when our debt rose from $5 to $10 billion. It makes no difference, whatsoever, in my opinion. One should also remember that last year, in a resolution which is not law indeed, but which carries the strong implications of policy, the U.S. Congress determined that the economic aid to Israel cannot fall below the level of Israel's repayment of debts to the United States. Therefore, I do not think that the repayment of debts to the united States increases our dependence on this country. [end recording]

Israel owes its creditors $24.5 billion and it is difficult to increase this debt today. Almost two-thirds of Israel's foreign debts are to foreign governments, especially the U.S. Government, and one-fifth of the debts are to the Jewish people. Most of the debts are then with good terms; the banks are not chasing us the way they did Argentina and Turkey. Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports on Israel's debts.

[Begin recording] The economic affairs correspondent is like the finance minister — he wants to warn, without exaggeration, to bring up very grave data without causing panic which, in itself, helps bring the crisis closer. The data are self-evident, after all. We must not ignore them. Imports to Israel have always exceeded exports — there has been a constant deficit in the balance of payments, a deficit which is ever increasing, and which is closed by taking commercial loans abroad, by U.S. aid, and by world Jewry's bonds and contributions.

As the years go by, the burden of the repayment of debts is growing and exacerbating the basic deficit in the balance of payments which, in itself, breaks records almost yearly. The situation greatly worsened in the 1980's. In 1984, for instance, despite a considerable improvement in the trade balance, Israel's overall debts grew by nearly $2 billion. Every Israeli citizen today owes the world over $6,000.

Israel now annually has excess expenses of more than $2 billion, which can be covered only by loans or an especially impressive U.S. grant. This year, 1985, it seems that the world has come to an end, and the choice is between a worse crisis and efforts at tightening the belt and healing the economy.

It is true that the structure of our debts is convenient — most of them are for medium- or long-terms. Still, our foreign currency reseves are dwindling rapidly, due to the gigantic accumulation of repayment of debts. At the present pace, in June Israel will be left with a reserve sufficient to finance a single month of imports. Expensive, short-term loans taken up until recently so as to replenish the reserves, are out of the question now, under the circumstances. Medium- and long-term loans are obtainable, but this mission is becoming more difficult monthly. The immediate choice then is another campaign of beseeching aid from the Americans, accompanied with the self-conviction that we deserve this — Uncle Sam is continuing and will continue to pay. However, in the wake of this burden of debts, interest, and deficits, our economy has stopped growing while the debts are continuing to swell. Under the circumstances, it is difficult for Israel to stabilize; the creditors find it increasingly more difficult to sign the checks; this applies to the Americans as well. The vicious circle is continuing — how long is it possible or necessary to put off debts from one year to another? [end recording]

MAPAM Elects New Secretary General

TA110712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The left-wing MAPAM Party has a new leader. El'azar Granot was elected yesterday to be the party's new secretary general, to replace retiring veteran Victor Shemtov. Granot defeated his colleageue El'azar Ronen in a secret ballot by a two-thirds majority. Looking ahead, Granot said MAPAM will team up with Labor in the forthcoming Histadrut elections. But, beyond that, the new party leader told reporter Shim'on Feinberg that MAPAM was going ahead with plans to form a political bloc on the Israeli left.

[Begin Granot recording] We want to form, as far as possible, a unity with all the other left Zionist parties, left Zionist socialist parties, and this will take some time. In the meanwhile, we are trying to form such a front that will ensure that we go together for the next elections to the Knesset, but there is no talk and no possibility of getting back to the Alignment. Nobody thinks about it, and I don't think that there is any possibility for it. [end recording]

Ethiopian Immigrants May Settle West Bank

TA111035 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Feb 85 p 6

[Report by Tova Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] The head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department, Hayim Aharon, does not rule out the possibility that Ethiopian immigrants may live in Judaea and Samaria settlements once the absorption process is over.

At a news conference in Jerusalem yesterday, Aharon said that despite his "known" position on the matter, the Jewish Agency will comply with instructions from the [Jewish community in the] United States to not use the money it raised to settle the immigrants in absorption centers in Judaea and Samaria. "We have been instructed not to move the immigrants to Judaea and

Samaria while they are still in the first stages of absorption," he said. Aharon emphasized moreover that the government and the Housing Ministry will decide on the next steps in absorbing the immigrants.

2 Nabulus University Workers Released From Detention

TA111433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Two workers in the Public Relations Department of the Nabulus Al-Najah University were released from detention this morning after 13 days. They were suspected of organizing a convention at which a Palestinian flag was hoisted and university graduates were wearing PLO tags. The two men, Hisham al-Zu'abi and 'Adnan Damiri, told our reporter Arye Gus that they had been interrogated for only 30 minutes during their 13-day detention. No indictment was filed against them.

Two Haifa Residents Sentenced for Aiding Terrorists

TA111652 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The military court in Lod handed down stiff sentences to Ziyad Tawfiq and Tawfiq Mahmud Bahlul, father and son, residents of Haifa, found guilty of collaborating with terrorists. The son, Ziyad, served as a truck driver in Lebanon and approximately 3 years ago joined a terrorist organization, for which he transferred ammunition and sabotage materials to friends in Judaea and Samaria. The father was aware of this and helped his son hide the ammunition. The first delivery passed without problems, but during the second delivery the son was arrested and later his father. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the son, Ziyad Bahlul, was sentenced to 15 years in prison, and his father, Tawfiq, to 5 years in prison and 5 years suspended sentence.

Zefat Chosen Site of VOA Transmitter

TA100833 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] In the contacts between Jerusalem and Washington, it has already been decided in principle that the Voice of America transmitter will be established in the Zefat area, and from there the broadcasts will be transmitted to the Soviet Union.

A joint U.S.-Israeli committee is to agree within a few months on the final technical details connected with the establishment of the transmitters. This follows a letter sent to President Reagan by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, informing him of the decision to grant the U.S. request. The request to establish the transmitters was made to Peres in a special letter from President Reagan, and after deliberations by the senior political echelons, it was decided to grant the request. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin reported the decision personally when he visited President Reagan in the White House last week.

Jerusalem would like to downplay the decision, fearing that it will damage the Soviet authorities' attitude toward Jews and disrupt the broadcasts aimed at them.

Last night the television reported that Syria will permit the Soviet Union to disrupt Voice of America broadcasts from Israel.

ALGERIA

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives for Working Visit

LD121458 Algiers APS in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 12 Feb (APS) -- King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived in Algiers this afternoon on a working and friendly visit to Algeria. The Jordanian monarch was met by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, at Houari Boumedienne Airport.

President Receives Mauritanian Envoy, Message

LD111148 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 11-2-85 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, FLN party secretary general audienced Dr Louleid Ould Weddad, director of cabinet of the Mauritanian head of state and special envoy of President Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya. Dr Louleid Ould Weddad handed over a message from the Mauritanian president to President Chadli Bendjedid.

French Foreign Minister Arrives; Talks Begin

LD112139 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The French minister of external relations arrived in Algiers this afternoon. He was met by Mr Harbi, deputy minister for cooperation and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr Roland Dumas made the following statement:

[Begin Dumas recording] Today and tomorrow I am going to meet with Algerian authorities to discuss with our friends in the Algerian Government and with the head of state, the main questions which concern our two countries. I have not used the word "problem," as you have noticed. There are no problems, strictly speaking. There are questions [words indistinct] which concern relations between Algeria and France, and also this region of the world, which we will discuss during the upcoming meetings. In any case, I want to say before leaving the airport how satisfied I am to be here and be greeted by our Algerian friends. [end recording]

Political talks began immediately afterwards between the Algerian and French delegations, led by Mr Ibrahimi and Mr Dumas, concerning bilateral relations on the economic, trade, and humanitarian levels, as well as on questions of international politics, particularly the Maghreb, the Middle East, and Africa.

Further Reportage on Visit of SRV's Giap

Meets National Assembly Speaker

LD112244 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The speaker of the People's National Assembly this morning received general Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers. Messers Bitat and Giap had a broad exchange of views on the international situation, particularly Africa. Bilateral relations between the two parliaments were also discussed.

Further Reportage on Visit of Ghanaian President

Joint Talks Begin 10 Feb

LD111139 Algiers APS in English 1004 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 11-2-85 (APS) -- Algerian-Ghanaian political talks started here on Sunday afternoon under the chairmanship of President Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general, and Jerry John Rawlings, head of state and president of the National Defense Provisional Council in Ghana's republic.

The Algerian delegation included Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Abdelaziz Khellef, C.C. member, minister of trade; and Algeria's ambassador to Ghana. The Ghanaian delegation included Mr Obed Asamoah, foreign affairs minister; Mr Kwesi Botchway, minister of finance, and Ghana's ambassador to Algeria.

President Chadli also offered yesterday a reception at the honor of the Ghanaian head of state and the delegation accompanying him. Politburo and government members, party and state high officials, as well as ambassadors attended the reception.

MOROCCO

Algerian President To Meet With King Hassan

LD120752 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Rabat, 12 Feb (KUNA) — It has been learned here today that the intense contacts which have been made in Rabat and Algiers will be crowned by a bilaeral summit between Moroccan King Hassan II and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Well-informed diplomatic sources told KUNA that Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the Algerian foreign minister, visited Morocco last weekend and agreed about the final date of the summit, which is probably going to be held in the Moroccan town of Oudja, near the border of the two countries.

Daily Cites 'Strange' Algerian Behavior on Visas

LD111526 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Rabat, Feb 11, (MAP) — The Algerian authorities have decided not to give visas any more to Algerians wanting to come to Morocco to visit relatives, revealed Sunday the Moroccan daily *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAKI*, mouthpiece of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (Social-Democrat).

According to the daily, many Algerians have presented demands for visas to come to Morocco but which were "categorically refused" the visas. The daily pointed out to the contradiction between information about efforts to hold a Maghrebian summit and the Algerian behavior. The refusal to deliver visas, which limits circulation of persons across Maghrebian frontiers follows other Algerian activities which, in the absence of denials, are

considered to be confirmed, namely "very important military exercises in the center of the Algerian Sahara, the isolation of Tindouf and forbidding access to it even to Algerian citizens of the region, concentration of Algerian troops all along the borders with Morocco, the promotion of many Algerian officers to the rank of general, the restructuring of the Algerian Army, negotiations with a number of European countries for acquiring new arms including American military transport planes Hercules C-130, and the increasing number of aggression from Algerian territories against Morocco".

AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAKI also revealed the use in these aggressions (by the Polisario) "which cannot take place without the cooperation of the Algerian Army and its participation", of more sophisticated arms than those used earlier by the mercenaries, as well as the intensification of the Algerian diplomatic campaign in favor of the Polisario. "These preparatives" taking place "in the background of information about efforts for gathering a Maghrebian summit" are "preoccupying and strange" and could lead to "very serious developments", concluded the daily.

SUDAN

Bank Issues New Foreign Currency Regulations

JN121114 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Khartoum, Jumada Awal 22, Feb 12 (SUNA) — The Bank of Sudan yesterday announced a new policy for dealing in hard currency and fixed new rates of exchange for the Sudanese pound.

Bank of Sudan Governor Faruq al-Maqbul told a press conference yesterday that the official exchange rate of the pound would be adjusted to 2.5 pounds to the dollar effective from today. He also announced that commercial banks will introduce a new floating exchange rate, initially 3.00 pounds to the dollar, to attract remittances from Sudanese working abroad. The rate would be adjusted by the bankers association according to supply and demand, he said.

"The main focus of the new policy is the continued freedom to deal in hard currency, but through the channels of the licensed commercial banks and not brokers and black market dealers," he said, "and currency trading outside the banks will be strictly forbidden."

Al-Maqbul said the official rate would apply to all exports, official invisibles, public sector imports and debt repayments. The higher floating rate would apply to private sector imports and workers remittances.

Commercial banks were previously excluded from trading on the free market, buying and selling hard currency to the private sector at a fixed "incentive" rate of 2.10 pounds to the dollar.

Al-Maqbul announced the formation of an interministerial committee to set import priorities according to which banks will allocate hard currency at the floating rate. Priority would be given to imports that will help boost production, he said. Al-Maqbul announced that private sector commercial banks will be obliged to lend a minimum of 25 per cent of their lending ceiling to development projects in the country. The Bank of Sudan shut the country's private exchange shops last Thursday and accused the shops of eroding the pound's value through speculation.

He also announced new restrictions on hard currency accounts which the Bank of Sudan froze last week pending implementation of the new measures. Hard currency account holders will be able to withdraw funds only in Sudanese pounds converted at the floating rate. Sudanese travelling abroad will be allowed maximum withdrawals of 5000 dollars in travellers checks and 200 dollars in cash. The import or export of more than 20 Sudanese pounds will also be forbidden, he said. [sentence as received]

AL-HAWADITH Interviews Vice President on Falashas

PM101444 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 8 Feb 85 pp 27-30

[Interview with Sudanese Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib by 'Afaf Zayn in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: The transportation of several thousand Ethiopian Jews to Israel has caused an international political storm. It has been rumored that Sudan played a certain role in organizing the concentration of the Falashas and facilitating their transportation to Israel via Europe. The Sudanese Foreign Ministry's denial contained many gaps and failed to remove doubts about Sudan's role in Operation Moses.

As first vice president and the man in charge of state security, what do you know about this subject and what is the story of the accusations against you and the counteraccusations being made by the Khartoum government?

Al-Tayyib: We in Sudan were surprised by this systematic campaign of accusations reiterated by various quarters, including Libya and Ethiopia, and propagated by the BBC. We were also surprised by the attitude of a number of Arab papers, including the Kuwaiti papers, and some other Arab media. Despite the vastness of Sudan, which places heavy responsibilities on the state security organ, a major transportation operation like this cannot take place secretly without our organs knowing about it. We believe that the campaign is a major conspiracy against Sudan.

AL-HAWADITH: A major conspiracy by whom, and why at this time in particular? Public opinion might not be convinced by this justification. What do you mean by this justification?

Al-Tayyib: Last year Sudan applied the laws of the Islamic shari'ah. This was in itself sufficient reason to conspire against us. The moderate policy Sudan is pursuing and our refusal to become involved in polarization or join alliances are other reasons.

Every day we discover a different conspiracy; a sabotage conspiracy, an assassination conspiracy, and attempts to incite fanaticism, sow tribal sedition, and distribute arms among the

tribes. What is being said about Sudan's role in the so-called Operation Moses is only one link in this series of conspiracies.

AL-HAWADITH: This justification means that there is no truth at all in what is being said or rumored about Sudan's role in the transportation of Ethiopia's Jews from its territory to Israel.

Al-Tayyib: It is impossible for such an operation to have taken place across our territory and in our airports without the knowledge of our security organs.

It might be said that we are poor and a Third World country, but nobody can accuse us over matters involving our dignity and our commitment to national causes, particularly the Palestinian cause. Nobody can accuse us over matters concerning our religion and our commitment to Arabism. In fact our commitments are greater than those of some of our Arab brothers. Sudan has many well-known stands in this regard. Yet some of our Arab brothers believe that there is a certain quid pro quo for the decisions the president takes. The fact is that our stands are based on clear principles and commitments.

We are prepared to die of starvation rather than accept a single dollar from Israel for facilitating Operation Moses or anything else that might jeopardize Sudan's pan-Arab commitment.

AL-HAWADITH: Some of the Arab countries called for an urgent summit in order to discuss Sudan's role in the Ethiopian Jews operation, and memos were sent out to a number of Arab ambassadors in this regard. What was the Sudanese Government's reaction?

Al-Tayyib: This saddens and hurts us. The countries behind these moves are known for their links with Ethiopia, which is responsible for its Falasha citizens and others. Arab circles are collaborating with Ethiopia in order to strike at Sudan internally and to separate the south from it. They support the mutiny movement and provide it with arms and funds. Last week the dissidents used aircraft for the first time in the fight against the state forces. Where did they get these planes from and how did they buy them? Cannot our Arab brothers see the link between this development and the campaign against Sudan over Operation Moses?

AL-HAWADITH: Following the Sudanese official denial, a spokesman for the Belgian transport company confirmed that the company's aircraft carried Ethiopian Jews to Israel from Khartoum via European airports. The Israeli Government also confirmed the so-called Operation Moses and said that it took place via Europe so as not to embarrass Sudan. What is your answer to these confirmations from sources directly concerned with the question of the Ethiopian Jews?

Al-Tayyib: This might have happened without Sudan's knowledge, and it could happen in the future. Public opinion must have the correct idea of how the African refugees enter our borders. Sudan has long borders with eight African countries that suffer from drought and whose peoples suffer from political repression. For this reason it is practically impossible to block all the entrances. With Ethiopia alone we have an 800 km border, and in a single night some 2,000 to 3,000 Ethiopian refugees enter our territories without Ethiopian papers showing their nationality and religion.

AL-HAWADITH: The media and various official sources in the Western countries have spoken of a barter deal between Sudan and Israel. In return for money and arms Sudan would turn a blind eye to the evacuation of Ethiopian Jews. What is your answer to this, and do these rumors have anything to do with the escalation of the mutiny movement in the south and the use of aircraft by the mutineers for the first time?

Al-Tayyib: Unfortunately these rumors have been repeated by some Arab brothers; they said that Sudan turned a blind eye in return for financial aid.

According to information available to us, the evacuation of the Falashas from Ethiopia has been going on since 1977, when the Israeli Government recognized the Jewish identity of these people and their right to return to the land of Israel. On this basis contacts took place between Menahem Begin and the Ethiopian regime in 1977. Israeli-Ethiopian relations are active and Israeli military equipment is constantly shipped to Ethiopia. Israel also trains special Ethiopian forces known as (nibalbao), who are dispatched to suppress the Eritrean rebel movement. Israel also gave Ethiopia rockets and fragmentation bombs in return for facilitating the transportation of the Falashas. It also provided it with radar and spare parts for U.S. weapons, especially the F-5E fighters.

The storm that has been unleashed against Sudan will prompt us from now on to check the identity of every refugee who enters our territory. The emigration of the Falasha Jews has been going on since 1977 via the Ethiopian port of Assab on the Red Sea. Probably these people, using small boats, infiltrated several uninhabited islands in the Red Sea. Maybe we have some Falashas in the refugee camps without our knowledge who have infiltrated in the same manner. All these are lies fabricated against us.

As regards the current war in southern Sudan, it is an internal fight. We have adequate weapons to deal with it. The war in the south is a guerrilla war and therefore needs mobility and light weapons — machines, ammunition, mobility, and planning. Had Sudan changed its tactics in resisting the mutiny, that is, had it resorted to conventional fighting, then it would have failed completely. I am speaking from actual experience and not just as the man in charge of state security.

As for the question of U.S. aid, by God we say that we do cooperate with the United States. We say this frankly; we cooperated before the question of the Falashas came to a head and we need no excuse to justify these relations. This is open cooperation known to the world. The United States has promised to cooperate with us in programs to develop our Armed Forces. This is unconditional aid.

Nevertheless, these programs have not yet been implemented because they need statistics, manufacturing, and time. [as published]

I wonder why they want to accuse Sudan of helping the Falashas to emigrate? Is it not enough that our country is crowded with refugees and that our land and our resources are unable to cope with them? Meanwhile our brothers in the Arab world are watching us; they are enjoying affluence while leveling accusations against us.

AL-HAWADITH: Israeli circles have said that the U.S. President will particularly ask the Sudanese president when he makes his scheduled visit to Washington to facilitate the emigration of Ethiopian Jews now in Sudan to Israel. It is said that the Israeli lobby is preparing to bring greater pressure to bear on the U.S. President as a means of making him pay his dues to his Jewish electors. What will Sudan do if this happens?

Al-Tayyib: We respect President Reagan and he is a friend of Sudan. The president will visit Washington shortly. But if any party requests that permission be given for the Falashas to be transported directly from Sudan to Israel, then the brief and clear answer will be no. We will not allow this, regardless of the ties between us and the party requesting us to do something contrary to our principled stands. We do not think that President Reagan will do this.

AL-HAWADITH: In your capacity as the top man responsible for state security, what measures will you take from now on to prevent the transportation of Ethiopian refugees from Sudanese territory and the exploitation of the famine in Ethiopia in order to transport Ethiopian Jews to Israel?

Al-Tayyib: We cooperate with the UN agency for the relief of refugees. Care for the refugees who come to us is primarily the responsibility of this international body and not the host country. We have taken the necessary measures to provide the agency with the necessary security cadres to control the movement of refugees, to prevent any possible chaos as they arrive in the country, and to help their rehabilitation in accordance with the international Geneva agreement.

Sudan might raise this question at the United Nations. We have more than 2 million refugees who are sharing Sudan's livelihood. Moreover, we are suffering from political problems arising from their influx into our territory. I believe that this is beyond our capability and Sudan cannot bear more than that.

What does Sudan gain from the predicament in which we have found ourselves against our will? Only recently did world opinion realize the magnitude of the castrophe that will befall Sudan, which is crowded with refugees, if help is not offered to alleviate this heavy burden. Security measures have been taken and coordination with the refugee bureau is in progress, but the influx of refugees in large numbers is creating confusion. More than 3,000 are daily infiltrating our territory.

SPLA-SPLM Leader Addresses Youth Meeting on Goals

EA101338 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Part one of speech by Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, SPLA-SPLM, leader Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, to a SPLA-SPLM-sponsored youth meeting; date, place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] Today Radio SPLA brings to listeners part of a major speech recently made by the leader of the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] Col Dr John Garang de Mabior to a youth gathering organized by the movement.

In spite of the fact that the SPLA-SPLM politics and objectives have been and still are being made public there are individuals and organizations such as the Arabic service of the Voice of America which have made it their duty to convey an image of their own choice of the movement. Our objectives in short are: the waging of an armed struggle to change the existing system in the Sudan to be replaced by an SPLA-SPLM socialist government dedicated to consolidating of the unity of the Sudan in which all citizens will be equal before the law both in theory and practice and where there will be no room for racial, religious or social discrimination.

SPLA-SPLM ideology makes clear the distinction between enemies and friends of the movement and of the Sudanese people. The enemies of SPLA-SPLM are the exploiting classes, northerners, southerners, westerners, easterners, and their foreign friends. Our friends are the exploited Sudanese masses who are found everywhere in the country. These and other policies are the substance of the speech of Col Dr John Garang de Mabior which Radio SPLA-SPLM brings to you.

[Begin Garang recording] Peace to you, Jarad Battalion, on this great occasion. All our battalions in the field have sent me cables: Lt Col William Nyuon, Maj Arok. Those in the field have sent you greetings while they themselves were in the field. [applause]

The Battalion Darah [shield] is the first official course for officers of the SPLA. [as heard] This is a great honor for them. We say this battalion shall be called the Darah Battalion so that they will protect the movement [applause], not only them but also other battalions which will pass through this school. All SPLA officers will have to pass through this school. The officers' course will continue, and in the future we shall set up a school for non-commissioned officers. If you do not know English, Arabic, but are a fighter, you will also come to attend the course. [applause]

You must come to the course to broaden your ideas and participate in the revolution. We shall have schools for everyone, schools for officers, schools for NCO's and schools for citizens. We shall instruct them so that they can work and produce things. We shall have a socialist state. The socialist state cannot be made with Kalashnikovs only [words indistinct]. We need to overthrow colonialism, from our (?rivers), and later we shall [words indistinct] a socialist state calls for work. The movement is not young; it has been in existence for a year. [as heard] We are moving forward and we have organized the first course for officers. We also have battalions (Kwat) and (Nati). [applause]

It is important that we know where our movement comes from, where it is going and how, and what the future will be. Soon you will be moving to the field. In the field there are difficulties. It is a revolutionary struggle. It is an armed struggle [words indis-

tinct]. I am certain that you will encounter difficulties in the field [words indistinct]. You will also score successes and great victories like the 104/105, James, Al-Sa'iqah, Timsah, and like your own battalion, the Jarad Battalion. You will score many, many victories. [applause]

We say that we want democracy in Sudan. There is no point in saying this is Nuer, this is Dinka, this is Nuba, this is Fur [tribes] [words indistinct]. Human rights and democratic rights must be provided for everyone. These are some of the goals of the movement, the SPLA-SPLM. To achieve them, the government in Sudan must be a socialist state. There is no tribalism in socialism. [applause] There is no tribalism in socialism, one saying I am Jaali, another one saying I am Dinka and another saying I am a Nuer. I say this type of talk does not exist in socialism. All these people are equal in the sense that efficiency is the only important thing. If you come from Dunqulah, Marwi, Nimule, Rumbek or from any other place and possess efficiency — this what we want to see. We do not want to see anything else.

We must know what are our objectives. They are the unity of Sudan, democracy in Sudan and socialism in Sudan. [applause] Every one of you, every one of you as an individual, must know the goals, know them well. If you hear from any radio or if someone tells you that it is all over because Numayri said so, or Muhammad said so, or someone else in Khartoum said so, tell him what he says is nonsense. If you do not hold to these goals, then you [words indistinct].

There are people who say: Sudan is an Arab state. This is not so. Sudan is not an Arab state, a Dinka state, a Nuer state, an Azande state or a Nuba state. Sudan consists of tribes — more than 100 tribes. It is not possible for one of these tribes to rise and say that all must be for our tribe. [applause] The people who say such things do not know what is right. Liberation is right. You as a liberator must not be afraid of what is right. This is the meaning of liberation. But if you know what is right yet are afraid of something — you fear for your job, you fear death — if you do not say the truth because of these reasons, then you are a colonized person. We in the SPLA and the SPLM say to all people, whether they are one of us or not, that Sudan is Sudan, Sudan is for the Sudanese. [applause] We must speak with weapons, because colonialism treats us with weapons. For this reason, we say the struggle must be an armed struggle, because the unarmed struggle [words indistinct]. We have done much but there has been no success.

Previously we could not speak because we had no weapons. Numayri keeps saying, come, let us talk [applause] but we rejected his words. Now we have he strength to say no, whereas before we could not say so. Did we said no, in the days of the Addis Ababa contact? We should have said no. We should have said no at that time. The one who said no had his brother tell him in their house: Brother, you would bring us more problems [laughter] but now we say no. This has not come about without sacrifice. Are we saying it with fear? We say no with courage. We say no, because we are firm.

Now, to achieve our goals we must carry weapons. We have authorized the SPLA to speak this language. We want to show the enemy that our brothers in Equatoria are with us, they are part of us, they are followers of the SPLA, and this is not confined to Equatoria only.

Our brothers in the north are also with us in the struggle. We sent troops to Equatoria. They walked 21 miles from Torit on the road, the road to Juba, and there we found two units of enemy forces digging trenches and working to set up a camp. The SPLA took them by surprise and beat them thoroughly. We captured the 2 units and seized 70 Kalashnikovs. [applause] In 1 day, we seized 70 Kalashnikovs in one place. Had we done this 10 times over in 1 day, we would have acquired 700. This would have been enough for one whole battalion. Now, you battalions sitting before me can form other battalions of your own. [applause] [passage indistinct] The revolution is for all the people and for changing the situation in the Sudan as a whole. This change can only be made by (?pressure).

We have chosen the path of struggle. This is something which is necessary. We must eliminate colonialism. This colonialism we must eliminate [words indistinct] with the force of arms [words indistinct]. But, as I said, we have achieved many successes during the last 20 years.

So much for the military side. On the political side we in the SPLM have achieved many successes. We have written a manifesto. We shall distribute it in all the battalion bases and [word indistinct] so that all members of the SPLA must understand what SPLM is. The book says we shall stand by all the socialist and progressive movements and states, because our movement is a progressive one. All this is written in the manifesto. [applause] If you come from a farm or grazing land, if you are a student, an employee, a minister, or a director you must be committed to the movement's objectives, if you wish to be a member of the movement.

Manpower is not our problem. We have manpower in abundance, because our people believe in the movement's objectives. This we must understand. This is political success. In previous movements there was no document and there was nothing to light the way. All struggles fail in the end if there is no ideology to light the way.

We have changed the situation and now Sudan's future is not in Khartoum. We want nothing from Khartoum, we have the Kalashnikovs [words indistinct]. [applause]

We have opened offices. We have opened offices in Europe, and we have opened offices in Africa, and recently we have set up a big radio station. We started Radio SPLA. [applause] This radio is bigger than a mortar, bigger than [words indistinct]. This is a very big weapon. We set up this radio so that Numayri, or someone else in Khartoum, does not tell us lies again. This radio is a big weapon and besides it is a political success, a big political success. We have achieved these successes both in the political and military spheres.

We achieved these successes in the political and military spheres because our aims are good. There is no circumvention. [passage indistinct] Our aims are clear. We took the part of the society that has no trivial things. They have no accounts in the bank. They have no vehicles in Khartoum or Juba. They have no houses. These are the people, the youth, like you. As Brother Yusuf said

a short while ago: This movement, the SPLA-SPLM, is a movement of the youth, of the future. If we go to Juba and want to occupy it, not one among you here will not have a throbbing heart. [Words indistinct] and would say: No, I have my house there in Juba. There is no such person among you [words indistinct] who will first consider what would happen to his house? You do not have this talk. We took the youth and we took our people in the rural areas. They only have [words indistinct]. If the enemy or [words indistinct] comes, they will go the distance of 1 mile, they will take (?grass) and wood and they will build other houses.

We took people who have a future in the SPLA and who have a future in the SPLM because there is no future [words indistinct]. You are the foundation of the movement. Our success is due to the fact that we have a leadership [words indistinct]. There is no one in the SPLA leadership who says: How are our sons doing in the field? We (?will) go to that field. One of the conditions for membership in the military committee is that one must wage battle -- an effective battle, not a battle [words indistinct].

We established a military foundation to this movement because the strength of colonialism is military strength and we said we must establish a military force and then talk with any people in the world. But there are (?rogues) who say this is incorrect. There are people who say there are many shortcomings. [passage indistinct] We (?have) courses for SPLA officers and recruits and intelligence personnel.

There are groups of people in Sudan and in southern Sudan who collected money [words indistinct]. They (?collected) money so that they came to recruit people among you [words indistinct]. Those who will be recruited are all criminals and this is a warning, a warning to all these people.

Some of you must have heard [words indistinct] that Numayri wants to talk with Dr John Garang. This is wrong. How can Numayri talk with Dr John? Dr John is an individual in the SPLA-SPLM. If there is any talk the talks would be with an organization, not with an individual. [applause]

Concerning this talk, even world newspapers say Dr John does not want peace, Dr John does not want peace. This is also wrong. Why do I want peace? (?I want to talk). Why do I not want peace? [Words indistinct] so that peace comes. [passage indistinct] We follow our aims that are written in our manifesto. Whether there is or there is not [words indistinct] the people must follow the manifesto, not these people. [applause] Pressmen do not understand this because they are devils. They think all people are like them.

[Words indistinct] these people came. They said: By God we are your friends. We are friends about what? I said: Well, we are friends about what? They said: By God we want peace. I said: You are welcome, we want peace too. Yes, what do you want? I said: I want peace. We (?hear) a lot of talk. These people said [wordsindistinct] we want peace between SPLA and Numayri like the one peace [agreement] concluded in Addis Ababa in 1972. [passage indistinct] Who did not hear this?

But we also wanted to know what Numayri wanted to give us. [Words indistinct] and I asked: What would Numayri give us? They went to Numaryi and Numayri told them he would give us six things. [Wordsindistinct] John Garang (?would be) first vice-president of the republic and (?himself) president. Numayri said: I will set aside for the south six ministerial posts in the central government. I will revoke Islamic law in Sudan [words indistinct]. Number four [preceding in English], he said: I will reunite the south. Number five, he said: He would make John Garang himself president of the south. And number six, he said: As regards the issue of petroleum in Bentiu, petrol well [preceding in English] and water, we will (?give) John Garang development in the south, the responsibility for development in the south.

These are the six things they brought [words indistinct]. I said: Well, these are good things. Why do we want to carry out development? We have petroleum and we have water. We want all these things. But no one will give us these things, we will take them. Go and say this to Numayri. [applause] He has no right and no person has a right; I have no right; Numayri has no right; no citizen has a right to give rights. The rights of the Sudanese are provided to you. [passage indistinct] Any one who says he will give you something, then this person is a colonizer. [applause] Do not listen to him. He will give you a lot of soft words [words indistinct]. He will say: I will give you anything. I will give you a watch, I will give...[Garang changes thought] Why should he give to you? What do you have to do with him? What do we have with Numayri that he should give us things? Hence, we rejected him.

I want to assure you that in the field you must know that we will achieve the aims we wrote in this manifesto. [Words indistinct] we must know that the revolution is strong. The revolution is strong. It will march to Khartoum. It will march to Khartoum, not through dialogue and not through agreements and not through anything [words indistinct]. It will march to Khartoum with martial music. [applause]

Finally, I want to assure you that the movement is proceeding well and will proceed well. As we said a short while ago, if you live in the field you must know from where we came, and where we are and where are going. [end recording]

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers Cites SDAR on Military Operations

LD112136 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] A statement has been issued in the liberated territories by the SDAR Ministry of Information and Culture today on the military operations waged by the Saharan People's Liberation Army in the period 20 January-4 February.

It states that 80 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 120 were wounded in these operations, which also resulted in the destruction of significant quantities of heavy military equipment in addition to the destruction of several Moroccan fortifications and protective belts in several occupied regions in the Western Sahara. The statement adds that several positions of the Moroccan Army were shelled with heavy artillery.

ETHIOPIA

Baye Comments on Drought Aid From East, West

LD101210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0759 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 10 Feb (ADN) — Berhanu Baye, chairman of the national committee for coordination of famine aid, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo, and minister of labor and social affairs, has described the support of the socialist states for the fight of the Ethiopian people against the effects of the serious period of drought in wide areas of the country as exceptionally effective and exemplary. The politician declared in an interview with ADN: "The Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, and other states of the socialist community have been supporting Ethiopia for many years already in the construction of a self-sufficient and independent economy and a social order which is free from exploitation and oppression. Especially at this time, when the Ethiopian people are mobilizing all their forces and reserves to overcome the consequences of the extremely serious drought catastrophe, the fraternal socialist countries are proving themselves again to be genuine and loyal allies."

The donations of foodstuffs and the support in the transportation of relief goods to the emergency camps through the deployment of hundreds of trucks, airplanes, and helicopters from the Soviet Union, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and other socialist states are eloquent proof of the strength of proletarian internationalism.

For Ethiopians, Berhanu Baye declared, periods of drought are a constantly recurring phenomenon. Their cause lays above all in the fact that for centuries the forests were cut down without control, the huge cattle herds of nomadic tribes destroyed the ground cover, and population growth placed too great a burden on the land. These and other factors for centuries had an unfavorable effect on climatic conditions and agricultural production.

The progressive and revolutionary forces which toppled the reactionary feudal-capitalist regime under Emperor Haile Selassie, the minister explained, turned their attention to this complex of problems from the very beginning. "After the fall of the imperial regime, we immediately formed the state Relief and Rehabilitation Commission [RCR], equipped it with extensive material facilities and far-reaching powers, and this commission was successful in providing sufficient aid to the people in the areas at risk from the drought in all past years. Nothing like this has ever existed before in Ethiopia. But the present drought catastrophe, whose extent could only be estimated when the rainy season failed to appear in 1984 as well, is the most serious in human memory and exceeds our own possibilities," Berhanu Baye said.

Therefore, the Ethiopian Government had already turned in the spring of 1984 to the international public via the state RCR and requested aid to save the human lives at risk. "Those who helped us immediately, effectively, without any preconditions, and also without much fuss were the socialist countries."

The emergency had been kept quiet for a long time in the West. Ethiopia was grateful for calls for donations and collections in capitalist countries whereby help was given towards overcoming the consequences of the drought. "But we are also observing very precisely the attempts of some Western governments to exploit the complicated situation which has arisen through the drought to stop the revolutionary development in Ethiopia and to throttle our revolution."

In the Western media, Berhanu Baye explained, an unprecedented malicious campaign against the revolutionary Government of Ethiopia had been unleashed in connection with the drought. The tone of the slanderous reporting was that Ethiopia was using the natural catastrophe to solve political problems at the drought victims' expense. This was aimed at stopping the aid actions. The wide-scale campaign of slander by the capitalist media was directed above all against the resettlement of families from the drought-affected ares of the north to fertile regions in the southwest of the country.

"Before 1974, Western experts worked out numerous studie which recommended the imperial regime to resettle people from parts of the country which were threatened with drought and overpopulated. Now that a revolutionary government is finally seizing on these reasonable ideas and making available the means to realize them, attempts are being made to reproach us for it. [no close quotation mark as received]

It is an undeniable fact that the socialist states gave help at once and effectively for the fight against the drought and are continuing to give it. Of the thousands of tons of grain which the U.S. Government has promised, actually not a single ton had yet arrived in Ethiopia. The previous donations from the United States came entirely from private aid organizations, from American workers' donations.

It was a totally false calculation, Berhanu Baye stressed, to think that it could be possible to turn back the wheel of history in Ethiopia. "We have the working people on our side and we have good, honest, and strong allies. Despite all the problems and difficulties, we shall advance further along the path of socialist development. No policy of blackmail, however ingenious, can prevent us from doing this, for only in socialism can our people develop their capabilities and our country develop for the benefit of its citizens."

Decree Issued on Citizens' Aid Contributions

EA112348 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] A decree on special contributions toward aid and rehabilitation was issued today to enable every citizen to make medium-sized contributions from any of his earnings and will in particular enable salaried workers to pay a month's salary over a year towards rehabilitating drough-hit compatriots in Ethiopia. The decree explains in detail the contributions to be made by pensioners' neighborhood peasants associations, [word indistinct] companies, [words indistinct], traders, and producers' societies, and also indicates times of payment.

Committees to follow up implementation of the decree will be set up at the national, regional, Addis Ababa, provincial, and district levels.

Decrees No 24 of 1967 [Ethiopian calendar] stating that a temporary additional (?levy) be paid on income to aid and rehabilitate drought-stricken areas and No 4 of 1967 stating that a temporary additional levy be paid on income to aid and rehabilitate drought areas have been declared null and void.

The decree is accompanied by a declaration by the PMAC on the drought situation in the country entitled: There is No Better Solution for National Problems Than Common Effort.

KENYA

France's Nucci Arrives for Visit 9 February

EA091752 Nairobi KNA in English 1125 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Nairobi, Feb 9 — The French minister for cooperation and development [title as received], Mr Christian Nucci, arrived in Nairobi today from a 2-day official visit in Tanzania where he held talks with President Julius Nyerere on matters related to the African continent. The minister, who was received by the French ambassador to Kenya Michel van Grevenynche, reiterated his country's intentions to provide five technical assistants to ensure the maintenance of the Dar es Salaam International Airport.

Mr Nucci pointed out that the main problem discussed with President Nyerere, who is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), touched on the prevailing drought situation which had plagued Africa. He said that two governments had agreed on discussions to examine what industrial equipment the French Government could offer Tanzania in the fields of telecommunications and energy.

Mr Nucci, who had also paid a similar 1 and 1/2 days visit to Mozambique, noted that the destabilization there was not conducive to the peaceful settlement of problems facing Namibia.

The visiting minister, who will be in Kenya privately for 1 and 1/2 days, was accompanied by an assistant minister for tourism, crafts, and small trade, Mr Jeanmarie Bockel.

SOMALIA

Party Central Committee Adopts Resolutions

EA112321 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somalia 1400 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The third session of the SRSP Central Committee, which has been in progress for several days at the People's Hall in Mogadishu, ended last night with the adoption of resolutions in the political, economic, social, defense, and security spheres.

The following are the resolutions:

In the political field: to improve and intensify Somalia's political, economic, commercial, financial, social, and cultural cooperation with its neighbors so as to foster good-neigborliness; to continue political efforts to bring peace to the Horn of Africa, especially with regard to the issue between Somalia and Ethiopia, until such a time as a just and lasting political solution is found, which can only be arrived at following the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops from the areas in the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] occupied in 1982; to continue rendering humanitarian aid to refugees as resources permit; to strengthen Somalia's close ties with Arab states and the rest of the world, particularly with China, the Western European states, the African states, Romania, and others.

The resolutions in the political field that were adopted at the end of the session state the SDR has good friendly relations with the United States, which are being fostered, and there are hopes that they will improve even further. The report added that while no conflicts of interest exist, the SDR for its part is prepared to improve relations with the USSR if the latter is ready for such a move.

The resolution called on Arab states to resolve their differences to create a unified political and economic power base and a unified voice to defend their dignity, honor, and rights. Arab unity remains a dream so long as Egypt remains excluded from the Arab League. The session accordingly called for the other Arab states to readmit the Egyptian Government and people to enable the latter to perform their role actively.

The resolution urged the OAU to free itself from anything that might destroy its unity and to make great efforts toward bringing the aspirations of the African people from which the organization was formed to realization.

The resolutions adopted at the third session of the SRSP Central Committee call on the Iraqi and Iranian Governments to stop the debilitating war, which only benefits their enemies, and to end their conflict through talks. The resolution praised Iraq for agreeing to stop the war and called on Iran to follow suit and resort to negotiations to end the problem.

On Chad, the session observed that the core of that country's problem lies in intervention by foreign powers. It called on those powers to leave the Chadians to decide their own affairs.

The SDR believes as a policy in the self-determination of peoples struggling for their freedom, such as those of western Somalia, Eritrea, Palestine, Namibia, Abo, and Tigray.

On the economy: The resolution called for continued intensive promotion of the country's industry. Industrial activity will be facilitated, as well as the availability of raw materials, spare parts, and fuel. Attention will also be given to strengthening facilities for agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and light industries. There is also a need to reorganize government bodies and agencies entrusted with production to the level of self-sufficiency and profitability; unproductive bodies and agencies will be abolished and those duplicating functions will be merged.

The government will take measures to reduce inflation and its effects on the general standard of living.

Government foreign (?borrowing) will be reduced from its current level. The government budget will be balanced with actual expenditure and [word indistinct] unnecessary expenditure will be minimized. Expenditure on office equipment, transport, construction, and related items will be reduced. Attention will be paid to the implementation of projects, intensifying production and the execution of national duties. There is a need to accelerate the implementation of national projects whose [words indistinct] based on party, government, and public consensus. The resolutions call for strict adherence to fiscal policies. Every responsible person must apply himself to this duty with a view to strengthening the national economy.

The Finance Ministry and affiliated bodies have been called on seriously to examine the best possible means of collecting revenue and additional [words indistinct] taxation. Government employees who are [word indistinct] or who have become incompetent will be transferred to the production sector. Such persons, students who have completed their national service, and others who are unemployed will be helped by the government to engage in whatever activity they wish.

The internal [words indistinct] be not more than 7.5 percent so that problems affecting the completion of projects may be removed. The session resolved that in order complete national projects, inspection and control of these projects should be stepped up. The party and government will make themselves responsible for cooperating to act in cases of retarded project implementation. Each project must be given a 3-month planning period. Records and statistics regarding project finances must be checked. Each of the country's development projects will be subjected to a full financial assessment and carefully studied to help every district and region to exploit its resources.

The economic review, which will be undertaken with international agencies and friendly states, will be fully implemented, and the general public will be given detailed relevant information.

Foreign investment will be encouraged, while some aspects of the foreign investment law needing to be reviewed will be thoroughly scrutinized, as well as ways of attracting foreign investment.

Farmers and cooperative producers will be free to sell or consume their produce, while the Agriculture Development Agency will purchase the necessary seeds at the market price for [words indistinct].

In the social sector: As has already been resolved during the second session of the Central Committee, educational institutions will be strengthend and education modernized when the necessary funds become available.

The Somali people, who are Muslims, haves a long-standing and praiseworthy traditon and culture based on their religious beliefs and customs. In this respect, in order to safeguard our culture, the party, with the help of its social organs and the government, is to launch a rigid and vigorous campaign to fight evil habits [words indistinct] such as bad behavior and disrespect, and other evil practices, such as tribalism, regionalism, corruption, and nepotism.

The party urges the government with the assistance of its (?leaders) to persevere with measures to help mothers, children, the old, and the disabled. The nation accepts its responsibility to succor and help these people who have fought for the freedom of the SDR. For this goal to be achieved, a national committee will be appointed to examine this issue with honesty and diligence.

In order to enable the nation to raise a large budget for social services, the session resolved to ensure that the salaries of workers will be kept in line with the cost of living as much as possible.

On defense and security, the resolutions called for the improvement of the capabilities and skill of the Armed Forces and that they be given the full support by the Somali people in the execution of their sacred duties of defending the country, maintaining internal security and peace, and ensuring that there is no interference from foreigners within or without. The unity of the Somali people must be strengthened and divisive elements in it kept at bay. The collection of illegal arms should continue and the law regarding possession of arms amended. The law on national defense must be implemented.

TANZANIA

France's Nucci Comments on Southern Africa

EA082237 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — French Minister for Cooperation and Development [title as heard] Christian Nucci, said that the situation in South Africa was worsening and called on the international community to continue supporting the patriots in that country who are being oppressed. Speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by Minister for Finance Ndugu Ndugu Mpapa Msuya, the French minister said it was not possible to help the patriots without finding ways of enabling them to liberate themselves. Mr Nucci, who has already conveyed a special message from President Mitterrand of France to President Nyerere, said his talks with Mwalimu and President Samora Machel of Mozambique, whom he met before coming to Tanzania, gave good hope to the French Government.

Finance Minister Ndugu Msuya commended the French Government for its stand in supporting the special fund proposed by the World Bank to assist countries around the Sahara Desert that are facing famine and drought. He said the fund would greatly assist the countries concerned in adjusting their economies.

France has pledged to contribute 8.5 billion shillings annually to the fund for the next 3 years. The World Bank has asked rich nations to contribute 850 million shillings each. However, Britain, West Germany, and Japan have shown reluctance to make their contributions, which the World Bank intends to use for a special fund to combat economic problems facing African countries.

UGANDA

Kenya-Uganda Joint Security Committee Communique

EA112234 Nairobi KNA in English 1622 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Nairobi, Feb 11 The following is the full text of a joint communique of the first Uganda/Kenya Joint Ministerial Standing Security Committee, on the 8th February 1985:

On 8th February 1985, the Joint Ministerial Standing Security Committee held its first meeting in Jinja, Uganda. The Kenya delegation was led by Hon J.K. Ole Tipis, minister of state, office of the president, and the Uganda delegation was led by Hon Peter A.I. Otai, minister of state in the office of the vice-president/minister of defence.

The committee noted with satisfaction the excellent and fraternal relations which exist between the two sister states. It observed that these excellent relations have contributed to greater understanding between the two countries, thus making it possible for them to devote more of their time to development activities. They pledged to work tirelessly to ensure that these excellent relations are maintained for the benefit of our two peoples.

The meeting reviewed the security situation along the common border. Meetings by officials at all levels have been very successful and yielded positive results in the fight against smuggling and other criminal activities. It was therefore agreed that such meetings and contacts should continue to enable the two countries to consult each other and coordinate their activities along the common border.

However, it was noted that there was still more cattle rustling in the area. The meeting, therefore, resolved that the two countries should cooperate in order to eliminate the menace.

It was noted that the security along the common border will continue to depend on the socio-economic conditions of the nomadic communities. It was, therefore, resolved that the improvement in the socio-economic conditions of these people should be given attention as a long-term solution to the security problems in the areas.

Done on this 8th day of February 1985 at Jinja, Republic of Uganda.

Among those present were: Kenya delegation included Mr J.S. Mathenge, permanent secretary, provincial administration and internal security; Mr J. Muliro, permanent secretary, department of defence. Uganda delegation included Mr N.O. Obore, secretary for defence for the ministry of defence; Mr B.Z. Dramadri, permanent secretary of the ministry of internal security; and other senior government officials from both sides.

CAMEROON

Opposition Leader on Negotiations, Party Orientation

AB112100 Paris AFP in French 1209 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, 11 Feb (AFP) — The Union of the Cameroonian People (UPC-opposition) is determined to exhaust all "possibilities for negotiation before creating internal problems" in Cameroon "in terms of violent confrontation," Woungly Massaga, the secretary general of the party, told AFP in Paris today.

According to Woungly Massaga, who said he came out of a 15-year hiding period to attend the 25th congress of the French Communist Party last weekend in Saint-Ouen, Cameroon is unstable and this "worries many circles, beginning with investors." According to him, the acute socioeconomic problems prevailing in the country cannot be solved by President Paul Biya, who, he said, "wants to rule without taking them into account and has no clear and coherent policy."

Mr Massaga said that "the UPC is willing to take part in any search for a constructive and responsible solution," and as a "proof of good will," will "strive to make it a peaceful one."

The leader of the UPC added that he took advantage of these 15 years in hiding to reorganize the movement and to define its policies due to the "lack of negotiations" with the Yaounde authorities. According to Woungly Massaga, his organization has suffered from the campaign of disinformation which consists of presenting the organization as one that is manipulated by socialist countries, sometimes pro-Chinese, sometimes pro-Soviet.

He said that the UPC is "progressive in its orientation with Marxist-Leninist principles. Our objective is to find a solution to our country's development."

Mr Massaga also complained that he was still affected by a 1961 decree prohibiting him from entering France because of a demonstration in memory of Patrice Lumumba, former Congolese (Zairian) prime minister. He added that because of the Communist Party's invitation, the decree was temporarily repealed. "It is paradoxical that such a decree should be maintained from one government to another in this country of human rights, and this just to maintain good relations with the Cameroonian Government."

CHAD

Gouara Interviewed in Paris on Future of Country

For Paris reportage of an interview with African Leaders on the future of Chad, including statements by Foreign Minister Lassou Gouara, see the France section of the 12 February Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

ZAIRE

Malian Envoy Arrives To Review Cooperation

AB111530 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1302 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Feb (AZAP) — "Relations between Mali and Zaire are very good and untroubled," Halidou Toure, Mali's ambassador to Zaire with residence in Accra, stated on his arrival in Kinshasa from Brazzaville.

The Malian diplomat, who is on a 3-day mission to Zaire, said he will use this visit to make contacts with officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, to review cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Halidou described relations between his country and Zaire as "sincere" before noting the large number of Malians living in Zaire. "We still continue to look for ways and means to strengthen this friendship," he said, pointing out that President Mobutu and President Traore are relentless defenders of African unity, to which both Mali and Zaire are attached.

BENIN

Kerekou To Attend Entente Council Meeting

AB120734 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpt] An Entente Council summit conference of heads of state opens in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, this afternoon. A high-power delegation of our revolutionary party and state will take part in the deliberations of this summit. In this connection, the minister delegate to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of interior, public security, and territorial administration, chairman of the National Committee for Festivities, Receptions, and Official Celebrations announces: Our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, leaves Cotonou today, 12 February 1985, to attend the meeting of heads of state of Entente Council in Yamoussoukro, Republic of Ivory Coast.

GHANA

AFP Gives Details on Plot To Assassinate Rawlings

AB121414 Paris AFP in English 1351 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Abidjan, Feb 12 (AFP) — Ghanaian authorities have thwarted a new plot to assassinate head of state Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, diplomats who arrived here from the Ghanaian capital, Accra, said today. They said the plotters had planned to assassinate Flt-Lt Rawlings at Kumasi, Ghana's second city some 170 miles (250 kilometres) north of Accra, while he attended an Ashanti cultural ceremony on January 31.

The plan was to kill the Ghanaian leader at the Kumasi sports stadium where the ceremony was held, but the plotters were apparently deterred by the large crowd. One of the plotters was named as Mohammed Abass Mensah, once Ashanti regional organiser of the now disbanded People's National Party of former President Hilla Limann, the man Flt-Lt Rawlings ousted in 1981. [passage indistinct] Later that day the plotters asked the electricity corporation to cut power supplies to a hotel where there was a dance to round off the celebrations, thinking Flt-Lt Rawlings would be there, but he had left Kumasi for Accra before dusk.

The diplomats said the plotters met again on February 2 at Mr Mensah's home but news of the plot was leaked. Government troops stormed the building and in an exchange of fire some of the plotters were overpowered. The diplomats could not say whether anybody died in the gun battle, but they said there were injuries on both sides. The single-storey building where the plotters were meeting was blown up later the same day.

The diplomats said the Ghanaian Government had not mentioned the incident except to declare Mr Abass and Major Suleimana Abubakar wanted for questioning. Accra radio monitored here at the weekend said thousands of workers at Kumasi had demonstrated in support of the government but the radio did not say why. The king of the Ashantis, Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, the radio said, had called on the demonstrators to expose subversionists.

The Kumasi incident was mentioned in an editorial by the state-owned *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC*.

Sources in Ghana said this appeared to confirm that the ruling Provisional National Defence Council wanted to play down plots against Flt-Lt Rawlings. The sources noted that reports of arrests of coup plotters last December were not mentioned by the government or the local press. "weighed against the important problems of moving the economy ahead...the plotters' attempt dissolves into insignificance," the *DAILY GRAPHIC* said. The newspaper said attention must not be drawn away from the positive and productive efforts needed from every citizen. Playing up the event would not serve any purpose other than satisfying "idle curiosity."

Flt-Lt Rawlings began an official visit to Algeria on Sunday in what was seen as an indication that the security situation was under control. The Ghanaian leader has survived several botched coup plots between 1982 and early last year.

Joint Cooperation Commission Meeting With Cuba Opens

AB112122 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] A 5-day session of the Ghana-Cuba joint commission for cooperation opened in Accra today. The session will discuss matters related to mass housing and education.

Addressing the delegates, the acting secretary for transport and communications, Mr Kwame Peprah, recalled the positive results from the first session held in Havana, Cuba, in 1983, which made it possible for more than 600 Ghanaian children to have free education in Cuba at the Kwame Nkrumah Memorial School on the Isle of Youth. Mr Peprah said the training of the Ghanaian children will begin to bear fruit this year when about 170 of them move into technical schools to undertake various courses. In addition, there are also a large number of Ghanaian students in universities and other higher institutions in Cuba on Cuban Government scholarships. He said under the 1983 protocol, a team of Cuban doctors worked in different Ghanaian hospitals while two experts reported on the rehabilitation of the sugar industry in Ghana. The secretary is convinced that the Ghana Sugar Estate Limited, Ghasel, can be revitalized in its industrial and agricultural aspects through Ghana-Cuba collaboration.

In his reply, the leader of the Cuban delegation, Mr Manuel Vila Sosa, who is also his country's minister of internal trade, expressed his country's determination to evolve ways and means of helping Ghana to overcome her economic crisis. He said Cuba is also prepared to find ways of increasing assistance in the fields of housing, trade, and other technical areas. Mr Sosa said since the first joint commission meeting, the two countries have achieved progress in their fields of cooperation. He is hopeful that this current session will further strengthen the bond of friendship between the two countries.

Other areas to be discussed are those of agriculture, labor, information, tourism, and sports.

Briefs

New Burkina, Cuba Envoys — The acting chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Justice D.F. Annan, today received the letters of credence of the ambassadors of Burkina, Madam Maimouna Ouattara, and Cuba, Nicolas Rodriguez Astiazarain. [Excerpt] [*Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 85 AB*]

IVORY COAST

Entente Council Head of State Summit To Open

AB120729 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] The heads of state of the Entente Council, the oldest organization on the continent, will take part this afternoon in a summit meeting on subregional cooperation in Yamoussoukro. Expected in the political capital are Presidents Eyadema of Togo, Mathieu Kerekou of Benin, Seyni Kountche of Niger, and Thomas Sankara of Burkina, who will be making his first trip to the Ivory Coast since he took over power.

No precise agenda has been drawn up for this five-state summit, but the heads of state will undoubtedly examine ways to fight the severe crisis facing the member-states of the Entente Council, like all other world countries.

Also, the best three farmers of the Entente Council chosen within the framework of the farmer's year will receive their prizes during the summit.

Cameroonian Trade Mission in Abidjan for Talks

AB121241 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Things are moving very rapidly between Ivory Coast and Cameroon. Barely a few weeks after President Paul Biya's official visit to Ivory Coast, cooperation between our two countries is becoming more dynamic. The proof is that a mission led by Cameroonian Commerce and Industry Minister Nomo Ongolo has been visiting Abidjan since yesterday to discuss with our authorities ways of increasing trade between our two countries. During its stay, the Cameroonian delegation will have many working sessions, especially with Denis Bra-Kanon, the minister of agriculture and water and forest resources.

LIBERIA

Protection Considered for Presidential Candidates

AB111037 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The Justice Ministry says it is considering providing police protection to aspiring presidential candidates who have met the requirements of the Special Elections Commission. The government's *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper last Friday quoted Justice Minister Jenkins Scott as saying although the government is willing to provide police protection to all aspiring politicians, this is not possible due to the nation's economic limitations.

Secom Urges Parties Not To Disrupt Transition

AB111042 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] The Special Elections Commission [Secom] has urged all proposed political parties in the country not to evade or bypass the rules and regulations governing the transitional period in the country. In a 23-page statement released last Friday at a news conference, Secom reemphasized that it has been greatly encouraged by the consistent pronouncements and commitment of government to ensure that it is fully behind the process of returning the country to a civilian rule. Secom however said that it is left with the parties and those involved in the process to also be cooperative, understanding, and committed in seeing that the return of the country to civilian rule will not be interrupted.

Secom Says Citizens Free To Join Any Party

AB111041 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] The Special Elections Commission [Secom] has made clarifications on the question of membership in any political or proposed political party. In a special statement released last Friday, Secom said any Liberian citizen has the right to excerise his franchise by associating or disassociating with any political party of his choice. It said this must be based on a fair and equitable basis.

It said if protests are filed within 20 days, the commission shall have the responsibility, in keeping with Section 5 of the guidelines, to receive and investigate such protests and make the necessary decision. Secom added that outside this deadline it will have to reject any such protest or objection.

NIGER

Kountche To Leave for Ivory Entente Council Summit

AB120907 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, is leaving Niamey this morning for Yamoussoukro [Ivory Coast], where he will take part in the summit meeting of the Entente Council. The head of state is accompanied on this trip by Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim, minister of rural development, and Ide Oumarou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

FRG Defense Ministry Delegation Arrives 10 Feb

AB111123 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] (Peter Kurt Kurbasch), director of parliamentary affairs in the FRG Ministry of Defense, arrived in Niamey yesterday afternoon for a few days' visit to our country. (Peter Kurt Kurbasch), who is leading a delegation, was welcomed on arrival by Lieutenant Colonel Ali Seydou, chief of General Staff of the Niger Armed Forces, and General Henri Diki Yacouba, grand chancellor of the national orders.

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives Message From Congolese President

AB112159 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] A special message from President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo has been delivered to the head of state. The Congolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Antoine Ndinga-Oba, who delivered the message, said that his country counted on Nigeria's support in the effort to solve Africa's various problems.

President Nguesso briefed General Buhari on his country's efforts in helping the Chadian crisis as well as some issues affecting southern Africa and the problems of drought and famine on the continent.

In an interview with a State House correspondent, the Congolese minister pointed out that his country would not reconvene a meeting on Chad until it received positive results from the warring factions.

He added that he was in the country to consult with the head of state in order to know Nigeria's stand on the issue.

SWAPO's Nujoma Received by Buhari 11 Feb

AB112230 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, today received in audience the leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma. The SWAPO leader briefed the head of state on the political and military situation in Namibia.

Speaking with State House correspondents at the end of the visit, the SWAPO leader revealed that the racist South African defense act had been extended to Namibia. Mr Nujoma stated that the policy involved the recruitment of Namibians of 15 years and above into the enemy army with the aim of causing civil war in the territory. Mr Nujoma thanked the Federal Government for the various support rendered his organization and added that SWAPO needed more military equipment for the effective prosecution of the war with racist South Africa.

Defense Minister on African High Command

AB111208 Lagos NAN in English 1145 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Lagos, Feb. 11 (NAN) — "Africa cannot as of now afford the establishment of a high command because of the high cost involved and the lack of political will by African leadership to make sacrifices involved in the venture," the defence minister, Maj Gen Domkat Bali, said yesterday.

He said in an interview with the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Lagos that this was his personal opinion, pointing out that the NATO and Warsaw Pacts were sustainable because the U.S. and the Soviet Union were prepared to support them with the necessary financial resources. He noted that the formation of a defence alliance required strong partners to support it financially and politically, adding that African countries should start with sub-regional defence and security arrangements as being proposed by ECOWAS countries. He observed that through joint training, exercises and better understanding of such a programme, a common military unit for the continent would be possible in the near future.

On the proposed amphibious and airborne corps for the Nigerian Army, the minister explained that it was to provide the Army with an organic unit to fight in Lake Chad and creeks and to provide a mobile unit for Army paratroopers, who were essentially soldiers. [sentence as received] The defence minister said that the ideal situation was for the Army to have an airwing with helicopters for mobility of soldiers, while the Air Force should provide mqbility for soldiers by the same means.

On the defence industries corporations, the minister said that manufacturing of arms was limited to the immediate requirement of the Armed Forces, pointing out, however, that marketing of the corporation's products to ECOWAS countries would be considered in future.

Lagos on Hearing in Dikko Kidnapping Trial

AB111720 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] In London, the trial of a former Nigerian Army officer and three Israelis accused of kidnapping a former Nigerian minister in the outsted civilian government has begun. At a preliminary hearing, lawyers to the four accused have denied either the Nigerian or the Israeli Government's involvement in the alleged kidnapping. The four were charged after the police found Umaru Dikko, the ex-transport minister in the defunct civilian administration, at an airport near London in a drugged state inside a crate bound for Nigeria. The Nigerian Government has applied for Mr Dikko's extradition to face corruption charges.

SENEGAL

Fall Leads Delegation to OAU Meeting in Addis Ababa

AB111820 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The OAU Ministerial Committee meeting which will prepare the upcoming economic summit of the organization opens in Addis Ababa tomorrow.

The Senegalese delegation to the 3-day meeting has left Dakar for Addis Ababa. The delegation is led by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall.

TOGO

Eyadema To Attend Entente Council Meeting

AB111314 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Within the framework of periodic meetings of heads of state of member-countries of the Entente Council, General Gnassinbge Eyadema, chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Republic, will pay a visit to Yamoussoukro [Ivory Coast] tomorrow, 12 February 1985. Only members of the Central Committee are invited to see the president off at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport. Airport departure arrangements should be completed by 0900. Meanwhile, the administrative secretary of the RPT invites party activitists of Lome to gather in front of the Party House at 0700 to be transported to the airport.

ANGOLA

Defense Forces Report Jan Action Against 'Bandits'

MB100855 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] The Angolan national defense and security forces annihilated at the end of last month 20 UNITA bandits who were operating in Cunene, Benguela, Moxico and Bengo Provinces.

According to a military source cited by ANGOP, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in the same period seized various war equipment and freed 32 civilians from the claws of the UNITA murderers.

Further reports say that a group of compatriots has deserted from the ranks of the UNITA bandits and surrendered to the Angolan authorities in Bie Province. Speaking to our regional radio station, those compatriots once again confirmed the criminal nature of the puppet gang in the pay of the racist South African regime which persists in challenging the force of the Angolan people. This realization is what led them to end their participation in UNITA.

BOTSWANA

Chiepe Concludes 4-Day Visit to Lesotho

MB111724 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Botswana and Lesotho have reiterated their commitment to work for peace in southern Africa and for the economic development of the region through cooperation with other countries of the region in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. A statement issued at the end of a 4-day visit to Lesotho by the minister of external affairs, Dr Chiepe, at the invitation of her Lesotho counterpart, Mr Makhele, says the two ministers also discussed ways and means of strengthening the relations between the two countries through cooperation in the economic and cultural fields. The two ministers, who held a meeting on Friday, agreed to continue their talks in future to determine areas on which bilateral cooperation can be promoted for the mutual benefit of their peoples.

Dr Chiepe also paid courtesy calls on King Moshoeshoe II and the Lesotho prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan. Last Saturday, Dr Chiepe visited Matsieng, where she addressed the staff and students of Moshoeshoe II High School. A third of the student population at this school comes from Botswana. Dr Chiepe was accompanied by the secretary for external affairs, Dr G. Garebamono, and external affairs officer Mr (Nkoane). They arrived back home yesterday.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Denies Blocking Opposition's Rallies

MB110608 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister, the right honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that contrary to opposition claims in the media, he has never prevented the opposition from holding rallies in the country, adding that it is not his fault if people do not attend gatherings organized by the opposition.

Speaking at a rally at (Hakwali) in the Berea District yesterday, Dr Jonathan said he has absolutely no fear of the opposition because the nation itself has taken steps to erase it from Lesotho's political history. He urged the people to turn away from the opposition because Lesotho's opposition was very unfortunate as it engaged in subversive activities. Dr Jonathan urged the people not to attend the rallies of the opposition, and to give it no support, and in this way it will be eliminated and will have no parliamentary representation after the coming election. He added that the opposition only served to slow down the progress of this country as it prolonged debates unnecessarily in parliament on very urgent issues which are meant to bring services to the people.

The prime minister said the Basotho National Party, BNP, aims to establish a world record in the coming elections by winning all the 60 constituencies. Above that aim, the BNP wants to make another world political record by having all the 60 candidates returned unopposed. He therefore urged all Basotho to choose only one candidate in each constituency so that the BNP may establish this record.

Dr Jonathan said that yesterday saw the realization of his and the BNP's dreams in his service in the nation. He said that it is a pity that earlier projects made after independence were destroyed by Mr Mokhetle's Basotholand Congress Party with the expressed purpose of splitting this government. Mr Mokhetle had earlier said Dr Jonathan would sell this country to the Boers, but it is ironic that it is Mr Mokhetle who is now living in South Africa.

The prime minister expressed his gratitude to many of Lesotho's friends in the international community who have assisted her in the development efforts. He singled out Sweden, which has donated an aircraft to Lesotho to service its international routes, and the government of the FRG, who he said had not only given emergency food aid, but had actually promised to assist in increasing food production. Your best friend was not neccessarily the one who gives you fish, but one who teaches you how to catch fish, he said. Dr Jonathan said the German Government has assisted Lesotho in such projects as the improvement of rural air strips, and many other projects. He said the German Government was one of our friends who have responded positively to our needs among our friends from both the East and West.

Before addressing the rally, Dr Jonathan had just performed the official opening of the (Hakwali)-Teyateyaneng road, and also of a bridge over the Teyateyaneng River built with assistance from the government of the FRG. He also inaugurated another road from (Hakwali) to Sifikeng, built under the self-help scheme.

The rally was also attended by the ambassador of the FRG, his excellency Dr Hans-Henning Wolter, civil servants, and thousands of Basotho.

Government To Act Against 'Misleading' Politicians
MB110626 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] The honorable minister of education, sports, and culture, Mr J.R.L. Kotsokwane, at a rally he held at (Tsweneng) in Tsoaing constituency No 33, said he had been sent by the right honorable prime minister to come and discuss with them any problems they had as they were preparing themselves for the election.

Speaking on the elections, the honorable minister said elections were the life and death of the nation. He said the defeat of any Basotho National Party [BNP] candidate would be the defeat of every member of the BNP. The honorable minister said there were some politicians who were misleading the nation and he said the government was going to take action against such politicians. He further said some people use the church and the chiefs to further their own dirty political aims. He said they pretended to love the Basotho nation more than the prime minister, the right honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan.

The honorable minister said to his knowledge the prime minister loves this nation very much and he has always worked faithfully for it since the days of the regent Queen Mantsebo. He said it was on the prime minister's advice that his majesty the king was sent to study abroad. He said in 1966 when Dr Jonathan led Lesotho to independence, there were people who said he was leading Lesotho to destruction, but up to now he has led this country to the heights of development, and he has led with success and faith.

The honorable minister quoted numerous activities that the prime minister has undertaken, such as the construction of roads throughout the country, the food self-sufficiency program, and many others. Referring to the problems set out by the chairman of the Tsoaing constituency, he said the government would assist them to overcome their problems.

Speaking about the teachers, he said they had a duty to protect students and should abolish ill treatment of new students in schools.

In conclusion, the honorable minister said the intention of government was to lead the nation to progress and said the right honorable prime minister has pledged to lead this nation to progress.

Minister Urges Rejection of Opposition Party
MB110620 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] The honorable minister of information and broadcasting, Mr D.T. Sixishe, says a true leader is the one who lives with the people who chose him and also fulfills their needs.

Speaking at a successful rally at Matuken in Qime constituency No 32 yesterday, Mr Sixishe warned the people to beware of the opposition, especially those of the Basotholand Congress Party [BCP]. He appealed to the people to reject all the (?sale) of the leaders of the BCP and all those who support them since, all they know is to criticize the development work that has been done instead of doing something themselves.

The honorable minister pointed out that the Basotho National Party, BNP, which is in reality the whole Basotho nation, has reached several milestones in fulfilment of the needs of the nation. He appealed to the members of the BNP to involve everybody in development activities irrespective of their political affiliations, since fairness was the policy of the BNP.

Referring to the problems of the Qime constituency, such as lack of roads, lack of public transport, and lack of health clinics and schools, Mr Sixishe said the government would seriously consider their problem. He said the people should protect all the development work in their area.

Jonathan, Envoy Hail Diplomatic Ties With USSR
MB081818 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that the diplomatic presence of the Soviet Union in Lesotho is not only in conformity with the country's nonaligned posture, but is also significant because it increases to four the total number of the permanent members of the UN Security Council. [sentence as heard] Speaking at Lesotho Sun in Maseru today during celebrations to mark the 5th year of Lesotho's establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the prime minister said the Security Council's representation by four permanent members in the country will enable it to have firsthand information into our situation, as a completely encircled country.

It is a source of great encouragement that at least some permanent members of the Council, which is charged with ensuring world peace, are represented here, he added. The prime minister expressed the hope that these countries will not fail in this important task of being a window through which the UN system will see our situation as it really is, and said the country will obtain firsthand information to make much more rational judgments.

He reaffirmed Lesotho's position as a nonaligned country, and said as a developing country we will pick from any country those elements that may be useful to her development, leaving out those not compatible with our lifestyle. The prime minister declared Lesotho's commitment to extend maximum cooperation and

protection for all foreign missions in Lesotho as they execute their diplomatic duties, which he said are expected to be strictly in accordance with the basic objectives of their presence agreed to with their respective governments.

He said that throughout our national history we have always been a nation of peace. He said the only time that this country has used force has been in self-defense, and this is a fact known by our neighbors and our former colonial master. The prime minister said that in matters of peace throghout the world, we are in the forefront of the advocacy of peaceful coexistence between nations big or small, poor or rich, white or black, and between nations of different ideological persuasions.

In this regard, Dr Jonathan expressed satisfaction at the recent move towards the resumption of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on disarmament. He said that it is critically important that the talks between the two superpowers should proceed smoothly,to guarantee peace for the whole world, particularly for small countries like Lesotho. The prime minister said if world peace is assured, we can look forward to the diversion of the massive financial resources which are now being used on arms, to the alleviation of the problems of developing countries. He cited such problems as hunger, disease, and lack of technical know-how.

In conclusion, the prime minister expressed Lesotho's trust that the happy relations existing between Lesotho and the Soviet Union will be further strengthened by transforming them into concrete programs of cooperation.

The ceremony was attended by cabinet minister, members of the diplomatic corps, other state dignitaries, and senior civil servants.

Speaking at the same occasion, the Soviet ambassador to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Yuriy Sepelev, said it is encouraging that both Lesotho and the Soviet Union are eqully interested in strengthening their friendship and cooperation. On international issues, the Soviet ambassador said that his country attaches great importance to the fact that both countries stand in close position on such problems as safeguarding peace and stopping the arms race, prevention of nuclear war, and the abolition of the apartheid system in South Africa.

Mr Sepelev said great impact on development of the Soviet-Lesotho relations was made by the historic visit to the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, to the Soviet Union in May 1983, and the subsequcnt opening of the Soviet Embassy in Maseru.

UK Minister on Economic Aid, Changes in RSA

MB100838 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] The British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, says considerable changes have taken place in South Africa since the National Party came into power.

Speaking to newsmen before his departure from Maseru this afternoon at the end of his southern African tour, Mr Rifkind said these changes included the acceptance by the South African Government of the permanancy of blacks in the urban areas and the legalization of black trade unions. He said that for the first time in South Africa, political power was not the monopoly of the whites only but had been extended to the blacks as a whole.

On the subject of disinvestment, Mr Rifkind said an effective boycott of South Africa could lead only to serious difficulties for her neighboring black states, like Lesotho.

He said Britain was anxious to assist Lesotho in her economic development program. This was why he took special interest in the giant 1,200 thousand million rand Lesotho highlands water project to sell water to South Africa.

During his southern African tour, Mr Rifkind also visited Botswana and Swaziland.

Maseru on 'Fresh Breeze' in Foreign Policy

MB112005 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "A Breath of Fresh Air"]

[Text] Six months ago a breeze of fresh air floated across Lesotho's diplomatic landscape. That breeze was much akin to Harold MacMillan's winds of change in southern Africa two decades ago, (?alike in) spirit, but not substance, similar in tone, but not in tune. The breeze signaled a style of approach that had been missing in assessment of what was or was not achievable in terms of realization of Lesotho's foreign policy objectives.

In a statement on 3 January this year, Radio Lesotho commented on a subject that is perennially topical and that cannot be exhausted. The headline was: "Lesotho and South Africa Towards a More Balanced Relationship." At the time, the statement was occasioned by a review of the interview by Miss (van der Vywer) of *THE COURIER*, with Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan. However, the essence of the commentary was that some measure of reasonableness had been restored in the relations between Lesotho and South Africa. In the aftermath of clear differences in perspective of an Nkomati-type agreement between the two countries, an equally clear understanding had been reached that such an agreement had no place in the neighborly relations.

In Cape Town, the restoration of Lesotho's diplomatic style resulted in reaffirmation of trust and confidence in the peaceful intentions of his majesty's government, and the desires of the Basotho National Party for the welfare, human dignity, and social justice of all the peoples of southern Africa. The tangible results were the resumption of talks on the Highlands water scheme, and the disappearance of ominous threats in the resolution of whatever problems in perspective might arise due to divergent political positions. But the fresh breeze in approach, stand, and conduct of relations had taken other forms.

Lesotho's warm relations with her other partners in southern Africa have changed in conformity with what the prime minister pledged to be a new era of reasserting government's readiness for frank, open, and candid exposure of the genuine feelings and temper of Basotho. Ministerial visits to and from Lesotho's companions in the effort to develop the southern African region in all its sectors and in the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference have become more meaningful and deeper in substance. The new style of approach has created an atmosphere for bridging gaps in outlook that, for too long, were glossed under diplomatic nuances and unnecessary posturing.

With the Republic of Zambia, relations have taken the form of an amicable personal relationship. Relations between Lesotho and Zambia, which in the 1970's were cordial but contained contradictions of the presence of Basotholand Congress Party insurgents on Zambian soil, have become easier and more relaxed. In the person of Dr Leabua Jonathan, Lesotho exchanges views and ideas with Zambia's Premier Mundia and President Kenneth Kaunda on a level that can only augur good for the peoples of the two countries.

Within the Botswana-Lesotho-Swaziland communities, the fresh breeze has undoubtedly blown away all cobwebs. Ties with the Republic of Botswana, in particular, long beset by petty misunderstandings over perspectives on regional development (?projects), have become far more substantial and stronger in content, as a result of more sincere personal contacts. The two new foreign ministers of Lesotho and Botswana have established a rapport that has made any reference to past issues that created minor problems utterly irrelevant. The ties of language and family have been elevated above a spirit of competitiveness to cement the perception of common interests.

With Swaziland, too, the new approach has created room for accommodation of national interests, as seen by the governments of the two countries, on delicate questions affecting southern Africa. There is little doubt that Lesotho and Swaziland have taken, on separate issues, different paths in the definition of their interests in the region, but those paths meet in their mutual recognition that, in the final analysis, the fundamental goals of the governments and peoples of the two countries are identical.

In the past week, Lesotho has been host first to the under secretary of state for international development cooperation, Mr Edgren of Sweden. The visit was part of a series of high-level contacts, both in Stockholm and in Arusha, Tanzania, between the Swedish premier and the Lesotho minister of information and broadcasting, and here in Maseru. Mr Edgren, in meetings with the prime minister, the minister of foreign affairs, and the minister of planning, employment, and economic affairs, made it clear that support from his government would not only continue, but would be expressed in the form of establishment of a resident Swedish embassy in Maseru. (?That is here in Lesotho) of the results of the new approach. In the same week, Lesotho also warmly welcomed Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the minister of state in the foreign and commonwealth office in London, and Dr K. Chiepe, the foreign minister of Botswana, leading some excessively curious commentators to speculate whether Maseru was staging some secret minisummit on southern Africa.

In the coming few days, members of the parliamentary standing committee on foreign relations of Denmark will be arriving in Maseru for exchanges of views, and to strengthen bilateral exchanges.

We in Radio Lesotho are happy that the fresh breeze from this kingdom's mountaintops is resulting in tangible results, and we welcome the easier, more frequent, and more relaxed personal contacts between Lesotho, her neighbors, and her friends.

MOZAMBIQUE

South African Captured; Suspected of Sabotage Plans

MB100849 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 10 Feb 85

[From "The Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] In Inhambane Province our forces attacked and stormed an armed bandits camp, killing five bandits and capturing large quantities of rifle magazines and recovering many Chirico radios that had been snatched from the public.

Operating on 28 January in Maputo Province, FPLM soldiers captured one South African and one Mozambican national at the Movene railroad bridge. It is suspected the two individuals were preparing to sabotage the railroad. The suspicion has, however, not been confirmed.

The Mozambican Armed Forces stationed in Amatongas in Chimoio District repulsed an enemy attack on 3 January, killing 3 armed bandits and capturing 2 AKM weapons and 10 rifle magazines. In Mussorize district the units of the Armed Forces destroyed an armed bandits camp on 4 January. During the operation our forces captured various ammunition and released seven persons who were forcibly living with the bandits.

SOUTH AFRICA

Response, Reaction to Botha's Release Offer

4 Prisoners Accept

MB111825 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Two other Robben Island prisoners serving life sentences, who have spent more than 20 years behind bars, have unconditionally accepted the state president's offer of freedom. This brings to four the number of prisoners who have served sentences of more than 20 years, who have accepted the offer unconditionally.

The latest acceptance of the state president's offer was announced by a prisons services spokesman, Major Apie van Vuuren. He said the names of the two prisoners would be announced when they were released.

President Botha announced earlier that all prisoners serving long-term sentences under South Africa's security laws, and who had served more than 20 years of their sentences, would be released if they denounced violence, among other conditions.

Anti-Apartheid Groups on Refusal

MB111031 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1007 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 11, SAPA — The refusal of conditional release by ANC leader Nelson Mandela has come as no surprise to antiapartheid organisations, which are now looking to the government to respond to Mandela's counter-demands.

United Democratic Front publicity secretary Mr Terror Lekota said: "We are proud that Mandela remains so absolutely committed to a meaningfully negotiated settlement. We insist that the government respond to his proposals that it abolish apartheid, release him and his comrades, and allow exiles to come home so that a proper constitution can be worked out."

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the UDF and wife of Pollsmoor prisoner Walter Sisulu, said: "Mandela's words are our feelings exactly. People must be released unconditionally." She expressed satisfaction that, for the first time in more than 20 years, the views of the Rivonia trialists had been put directly to the people.

This position was echoed by Black Sash national president Mrs Sheena Duncan. She welcomed the fact that the release of the ANC men had become a matter of public debate and that both parties had, for the first time, put their views.

Mandela's refusal of the government's offer would not lessen the pressure for his release, Mr Helen Suzman said today. "South Africa would gain here and abroad if he were given an unconditional release. It is a grim reflection on the apartheid system that a man chooses to remain in jail after more than 21 years imprisonment, rather than lead a life of limited freedom under that system."

The *SOWETAN* newspaper today commented in an editorial that its reading of the situation, after Mandela's rejection of President Botha's offer, was that "the government is preparing to harden its attitude to any action by the ANC, or by people or organizations perceived to be acting in furtherance of the aims of the organization."

Johannesburg on Mandela Response

MB120724 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Nelson Mandela has for the present cut himself off from those who are seeking a lasting peaceful solution for South Africa's problems. He has slammed the door shut himself, and in so doing has also excluded possible negotiations with the ANC, at least in its present form. The politically aware can come to only one conclusion about the whole episode: The gap remains unbridgeable, the gap between the reasonable attitude of the South African Government as set out by the state president and the hostility of an embittered group blinded to anything else by their fruitless armed struggle and stereotyped propaganda.

The vision of a liberated South Africa, in reality one which would be under the heal of a one-party ANC dictatorship, has closed the minds of the leaders of the organization to the reasonableness of the offer. In answer to the state president's projection of a South Africa in which a constitutional solution can be reached through sustained deliberation and negotiation with all communities in the country, Oliver Tambo declares from Lusaka: There is no alternative to an armed struggle against the Pretoria regime. No powers of clairvoyance, therefore, are needed to see the gap is unbridgeable. Pitted against each other is the willingness of the government to involve all population groups in this divided country in an ever-widening forum for debate and what one political commentator has called the relentless obsession of the ANC to rule alone.

Mandela's blindness goes back a long way. In an attempt to maintain the image of being a martyr for the freedom of his people, and getting as much propaganda mileage from it as possible, he said in his statement on Sunday: I am not a violent person. This hardly tallies with his historical connection with violence and revolutionary politics. He has never shown an interest in gradual evolutionary political reforms. In a document in his own hand admitted at the Rivonia trial, he stated that the transition from capitalism to socialism and the liberation of the working class cannot be effected by slow changes or by reforms, but by revolution. One, therefore, must be a revolutionary and not a reformist.

The United Democratic Front [UDF], with its pious pronouncements of peaceful change, has now, perhaps, more than ever before, shown where its real sympathies lie. The organization said from the outset that if Mandela accepted the offer it would resent it, and that he would be distancing himself from his political struggle. The UDF says, by implication, but clearly, that Mandela would lose his credibility if he renounced violence in favor of peace. The organization thereby calls its own credibility into question.

What is underlined by the Mandela episode is that the ANC leadership remains blind to the prerequisites of negotiation politics. Historically the movement and its sympathizers are committed to violence as the only political instrument, also in circumstances which could promote the expansion of democratic politics. But the gravest error of judgment on the part of the revolutionary syndicate is that it can force South Africa to abandon orderly political processes, the very heart of its dispensation, and abdicate to a gang of terrorists. Some of its members will yet pay the supreme penalty for that, because the prerogative of a democratic state is that it too can arm itself with assault.

Botha Offer 'Empty'

EA1111749 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 10 Feb 85

["Special Feature": "Botha's Empty Release Offer"]

[Text] Compatriots, up to now the noise about Botha's release offer is still continuing. The *RAND DAILY MAIL* of last Wednesday reported that the fascist offer will be conveyed to Mandela and other long-term political prisoners as soon as the Hansard containing the so-called offer was published. The report said that when the relevant Hansard was published, copies will be made available to heads of prisons who will, in turn, make them available to prisoners who have already served a long time in prison. According to the report, the response of the prisoners will be sent through what is referred to as normal channels.

We shall remember, dear compatriots, that this Botha's deafening noise about his supposed preparedness to release Comrade Mandela and other imprisoned leaders came into the limelight following the statement he made when opening the current session of the racist Parliament. Since then we have been told by both the media and spokesmen of the Western countries together with the apartheid [words indistinct] that that statement shows that Botha was beginning to feel the way and that sooner or later he will be reforming apartheid. We are today being told that Botha will, out of the blue, see the correct way out of apartheid, that this murderer whose hands are dripping with the blood of innocent opponents of apartheid will all of a sudden turn away from apartheid. We are today being urged by the imperialists to be a bit patient with Botha and give him a respite so as to enable him to reform apartheid.

[Words indistinct] as it was with the [words indistinct] early thirties and early forties, we see no possible way of reforming apartheid. We believe as [words indistinct] that fascism can never be reformed but that it has to be destroyed and a new system be built in its place. That is why it was not surprising to see several prominent patriots and democratic organizations [words indistinct] and dismissing out of hand this so-called olive branch of Botha.

The leader of our (?nation), Comrade Oliver Tambo, last Monday came out strongly against this Botha's offer. President Tambo told the *ZIMBABWEAN HERALD* that Comrade Mandela had strong principals and that if the Boers want to talk to him about the armed struggle, they must talk to him as a free man. He recalled that on several occasions in the past the racists had made similar empty offers to release Mandela and other national leaders on condition that they agreed to reside in the bantustans. But Mandela and his colleagues have consistently rejected that condition [words indistinct]. The ANC leader addressed himself to the question of talks with the enemy following some baseless rumours to the effect that there had been such talks or that there might be such contacts in the near future. President Oliver Tambo reiterated the fact that the ANC will not hold talks with Pretoria until the racists unconditionally released all the imprisoned and detained leaders, including Comrade Nelson Mandela. He said the movement will continue to fight until the patently criminal apartheid system was (?destroyed).

We will not talk to the regime about the fate of our country, he said, before the unconditional release of Mandela and other leaders imprisoned with him. [patriotic song]

The Popular United Democratic Party has also added its voice to the [word indistinct]. The front expressed serious doubts about the (?practicality) of the regime's offer to release [word indistinct]. The United Democratic Front [UDF] statement also added that to accept such an offer on the part of our leaders would entail breaking a deep commitment to the ANC. Mandela is known for strong views on apartheid and his deep commitment to the ANC, said the UDF. We cannot see him making the pledge of [words indistinct]. Only the unconditional release of all political prisoners and the total dismantling of apartheid will bring about stability and lasting peace, said the UDF. [patriotic song]

In a separate but similar statement, our mother, Albertina Sisulu, dismissed the so-called offer as unacceptable, and then called on the regime to release all political prisoners.

In another statement, the Azanian Peoples Organization, Azapo, said it did not see any reason for conditions to be attached to the release of political leaders. Azapo had maintained that the racist regime has no right to incarcerate anybody for his political views. We will not be satisfied with anything less than the repossession of the land, said the Azapo statement. [patriotic song]

The ANC's department of publicity and information last week issued a statement rejecting the linking of our leaders release with the renunciation of violence. The ANC statement read: The ANC, as before, will take up arms [words indistinct] apartheid system. The whole situation in our country is the result of the violence of the apartheid state which last year claimed the lives of not less than 170 unarmed antiapartheid (?objectors). We are not engaged for lifting of the ban on [word indistinct], but we are fighting for a united, democratic, and non-racial South Africa. The ANC will continue to use all methods to achieve this objective including armed struggle.

It is not Mandela who must reject violence and commit himself to peace. He is in jail because he fought for peace and against oppression. It is true [word indistinct] he must commit himself to peace by (?accepting) the better right of all our people to participate in the governing of their country as equals. The solution to the problem facing all our people lies in transforming South Africa into a united, democratic and non-racial country. The ANC, acting together with the entire leadership of the democratic movement of our country, will talk to the Pretoria regime only for the purpose of bringing about such a result.

Nelson Mandela said in a recent interview that the ANC will only talk to the regime, only if the regime gives up its violence. On the other hand, the ANC repeats its call for the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees and that any talks to (?preceed) it must be about the dismantling of apartheid. [patriotic song]

It is crystal clear that the conditions put by Botha are absurd, to say the least. Truly no right thinking man can expect a man like Mandela, the founder and leader of our army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, to renounce its method just for the sake of his release.

Nelson Mandela has spent more than 20 years in jail just for those beliefs. In this respect, Mandela did not go to the jail only to fight for his release. He was imprisoned because of fighting for a democratic South Africa using the only method in [word indistinct]. Instead it has gone well.

We shall remember that back in 1973, a certain foreign newsman was allowed to visit Comrade Mandela on Robben Island. [Words indistinct] that man asked Mandela, we quote, Now that you have been in prison for more than 10 years because of (?violence), what is your opinion today? In answering that man, Mandela told him that he was not convinced of the correctness of (?this) policy (?then you have 10 years to die). It is important to note here, that when Mandela uttered this statement, it was still before the Soweto massacre.

The mad massing of troops in school premises and in our residential areas (?was) just before the cold-blooded murder of patriots like Solomon Musolodi and Simon Muguerane, and now how can the racists expect Mandela to turn against thi. policy? It is clear to all of us that [words indistinct]. [patriotic song]

It was in the light of this (?development) that the ANC's director for external publicity issued a statement in London. The statement read: The African National Congress has learnt that the racist P.W. Botha is again at his tricks. He is now holding Nelson Mandela to ransom. Mandela has been offered release only on condition that he denoucnes armed struggle [words indistinct]. Nelson Mandela, says the ANC statement, is (?a) leader of the ANC [words indistinct]. Nelson Mandela was not convicted alone but with others, [several names indistinct]. Botha says nothing about them.

This announcement by Botha is not intended for the release of Nelson Mandela, but to confuse international opinion and to force divisions within the ranks of the (?ANC). The target of this ploy is (?obvious). We say if Botha talks of release of political prisoners, he must release Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners unconditionally. This statement which was issued by Comrade (?Francis Medi) clearly demonstrates the firmness of our position regarding our imprisoned leader. It clearly shows that the struggle is not simply for the release of political prisoners, but more especially for the attainment of the goal for which they themselves were and are fighting.

Botha should know that his monkey tricks will only fool those who are eager to be fooled, those who have something to gain by being fooled. His tricks are meant to amuse those who are benefiting from the apartheid system, those whose pockets are full of the wealth they suck from our people's sweat and blood. To us, these empty fascist promises are a call to intensify the [words indistinct]. They are a call to extend the peoples war to reach all corners of our country. We cannot be expected to sit and rest when our noble goal — the total liberation of our motherland — has not been fulfilled.

So, dear compatriots, let us not waste our precious time by listening to those who are appealing for [word indistinct]. Let us organize our ranks and advance to [word indistinct] forward ever, backwards never. Botha must go. Power to the people.

Lord Bethell Meets With ANC Leader Mandela

MB081900 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Feb 85 p 5

["Interview" with Nelson Mandela by Lord Nicholas Bethell, vice chairman of the European Parliament's Human Rights subcommittee at the maximum security block of Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison — date not given]

[Text] I waited for the world's most celebrated prisoner in the governor's office in the maximum security block at Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison.

Senior officers in Khaki uniforms with gold stars on their epaulettes, some with peaked caps pulled over their eyes like Guards sergeant-majors, scurried in and out talking excitedly in Afrikaans.

Three men entered and one came towards me. "How do you do," he said. "I'm please and honoured to receive you."

It was a second or two before I realised that this was the man I had come to see. A 6 ft (1.8 m) lean figure with silvering hair, and impeccable olive-green shirt, black shoes and well-creased navy blue trousers. He could almost have been another general in the South African prison service. Indeed, his manner was the most self-assured of them all. He was, however, black. And he was a prisoner, Nelson Mandela, the man they write songs about and name streets after in London, the leader of the African National Congress, a body dedicated to the destruction of the apartheid system, if necessary by force. He is the black man's folk hero, his fame made all the greater because he has been a prisoner for nearly 22 years. No one from the outside world has been able to see him or talk to him. Newspapers have speculated about the harshness of his prison regime, about his political views and his chances of release. Last week I met him, and am able to set the record straight.

"I am in good health," he told me. "It is not true that I have cancer. It is not true that I had a toe amputated. I get up at 3:30 every morning, do two hours' physical exercise, work up a good sweat. Then I read and study during the day. I get the South African newspapers as well as the *GUARDIAN* weekly and *TIME* magazine. We have a radio in the cell. VHF only unfortunately, so that we can only get South African stations, not the BBC.

"I cultivate my garden. We grow vegetables in pots — tomatoes, broccoli, beans, cucumber and strawberries." He gestured expansively: "The major here has been tremendously helpful; he is really an excellent gardener."

The major, Fritz van Sitteri, who guards Mandela and his five cellmates and was detailed to supervise our meeting, did not react. Indeed he didn't utter a word throughout the two-hour interview. We spent the time, just the three of us, in the functional office with its G-plan furniture overlooked by a portrait of President Botha.

Mandela had kind words too for Pollsmoor's Government Brigadier F.C. Munro. "The Brigaider does his best to solve our

little problems. But, poor man, he has very little authority. Everything concerning us he has to refer to Pretoria. For instance, a year ago my sister died and I wrote to my brother-in-law about her funeral. They blocked the letter. Why?

"They also blocked my letter to Bishop Tutu congratulating him on winning the Nobel Prize. A few days ago a friend here received a letter cut to ribbons."

South African Minister H.J. Coetsee had authorised my visit. He wanted the point to be made that 66-year-old Mandela was in good health and being well treated. I can confirm that, generally speaking, that is the case. Still, this does not lessen the basic injustice that keeps in prison for 21 years a man who is not a murderer, whose crime was to connive at the blowing up of electricity and water installations — and of course to advocate the overthrow of the apartheid system.

Pollsmoor looks like a 1970's comprehensive school or red brick university, the authorities boast that conditions there are as good as any in the world.

Mandela's quarrel with South Africa is, though, not about prison conditions. He says, "Things get exaggerated because of lack of communication. A little time ago I was wearing size eight shoes. They bothered me for a bit and I mentioned it to my wife.

"She was upset and there was a fuss in the Press. They even mentioned it in the song Free Nelson Mandela. I was sorry for all the trouble caused.

"I wish that the senior men who make the real decisions would come to see us. It is worrying, because when the top men stay away it sometimes means a move towards a tougher policy. If they came, we could discuss out little problems.

"My other complaints are about cell conditions. There is a damp patch on the wall. And it is wrong for the six of us to be segregated. We would like more companions.

"I have not asked for more to be brought here as I am not sure that the other political prisoners on Robben Island — there are 230 of them — would like it here.

"I would like greater privacy, too, for my studies. In fact, our basic demand which we made in 1969 is for political status, for instance the right to keep a diary and to be visited by the family. I mean the African family, not just wives, brothers and children, which is the family in the European sense."

The problem is, therefore not one of brutal prison conditions. It is that Mandela and his friends are in Prison at all. They are in prison now, it is clear, not as an act of justice or punishment, but because it does not politically suit South Africa to release them. Their crime, if it was a crime, was expiated long ago.

The problem is that Mandela still supports the armed struggle. That is why some human rights bodies, Amnesty International for instance, will not campaign for his release. It means, too, that his case makes a bad impression on the South African parole board, since he shows no repentance for his past actions — rather the contrary.

He says: "The armed struggle was forced on us by the Government. And if they want us to give up, the ball is in their court. They must legalise us, treat us like a political party and negotiate with us. Until they do, we will have to live with the armed struggle.

"It is useless simply to carry on talking. The Government has tightened the screws too far. Of course, if there were to be talks along these lines, we in the ANC would declare a truce.

"Meanwhile we are forced to continue, though within certain limits. We go for hard targets only, military installations and the symbols of apartheid. Civilians must not be touched.

"This is why I regret what happened in Pretoria on May 23, 1983. A bomb went off and more than a dozen civilians were killed. Something must have gone wrong with the timing. It was a tragic accident.

"We aim for buildings and property. So it may be that someone gets killed in a fight, in the heat of battle, but we do not believe in assassinations. I would not want our men to assassinate, for instance, the major here. But all this can end as soon as talks begin It would be humiliating though for us simply to lay down our arms unconditionally."

One way for Mandela to be released from prison has been put to him. He has been told that his nephew, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, would give him sanctuary in the semi-autonomous Transkei, if he gave up political activity.

"I completely rejected the idea," he says. "My place is in South Africa and my home is in Johannesburg. If I were released, I would never obey any restriction.

"If they confined me, for instance, to the Cape area, I would break the order and walk to my home in Soweto to be with my wife and daughter."

Meanwhile, he wants to see the ANC develop as a widely-based national movement: "Personally, I am a Socialist and I believe in a classless society. But I see no reason to belong to any political party at the moment...

"I appreciate the Soviet Union only because it was the one country that long ago condemned racialism and supported liberation movements. It does not mean that I approve of their internal policy.

Britain has helped us, under Mrs Thatcher as well as under Socialist governments, by condemning apartheid in principle. We may have different views about the methods that should be used, but the most important thing is to condemn apartheid outright."

Our talks drew to a close and I was invited to visit Mandela's cell. We walked in slow procession up flights of stairs with Mandela leading the way, as if showing me round his home.

Servants opened doors with heavy keys after much saluting but always Mandela showed the way, invting me through doors first and asking about Britain.

Who was now Labour Party leader was one question.

We reached the "Mandela enclosure" on the third floor, a large room with six beds, plenty of books and adquate facilities for washing and toilet.

I prepared to say goodbye to this remarkable man, whom I have begged the South African Government to release, on humanitarian grounds if or no other reason. A sergeant opened the grey, heavy steel door. Mandela said: "Well, Lord Bethell, this is my frontier and this where I must leave you." We shook hands and I told him what I would be writing.

ANC's Tambo Comments on Conditions for Dialogue
MB111436 London BBC World Service in English 0509 GMT 11 Feb 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] In South Africa, the rejection by the imprisoned black leader Nelson Mandela of President Botha's offer of freedom would appear to have ended — for the time being — the South African government's political maneuvering towards the banned ANC. Mr Mandela, serving a life sentence, turned down the government's offer because he refused to agree to a condition that he should renounce political violence. So, with dialogue between the government and the ANC at an end, is there any hope of a revival, a point (Martin Lumm) put to ANC leader Oliver Tambo, speaking from his exile in the Zambian capital, Lusaka.

[Begin recording] [Tambo] I think I should say I believe that at some point talks will take place.

[(Lumm)] In the next 6 months, perhaps?

[Tambo] Well, that depends on what happens. There are certain conditions which, from our point of view, would have to be satisfied before we have talks.

[(Lumm)] What are those conditions which must be met by South Africa before you can sit down and talk to them?

[Tambo] The first of these conditions is acceptance of the black people in South Africa as South Africans, certainly as human beings who are equal to any other, who must rule the country together with the rest of their compatriots, the whites, with no discrimination such as we have known all the time. That is the first. It must be accepted. It was the starting point of our struggle 12 years ago, it is the (?cardinal) issue today. We are fighting to be free to participate as full citizens in the running of the government of our people.

[(Lumm)] But this means the dismantling of apartheid. Do you really believe President Botha is willing to sit down with you and discuss the dismantling of apartheid?

[Tambo] Perhaps not yet; that is why the struggle must go on. The struggle is intended precisely to reach a point when apartheid comes to an end and we begin to build a new society, a happy society, of South Africans living as brother and sister together.

[(Lumm)] Now, any agreement between the ANC and the South African Government, no matter how preliminary, must involve Nelson Mandela. Do you think that there is any formula that can be worked out for the release of Nelson Mandela?

[Tambo] Well, I think that they are being patently unjust in requiring Nelson Mandela to declare a renunciation of violence as a condition for his release. The armed struggle is a decision of our people at the end of 10 long years of nonviolence. How does he renounce violence just like that, without anything changing? We have long decided we cannot surrender to the apartheid system. It is not possible. It is inhuman. It is a crime against humanity. We owe it to humanity to destroy the apartheid system. [end recording]

Viljoen Says Township Finances To Improve
MB110538 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says the financial position of black local authorities should improve within 12 months.

Dr Viljoen said in an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation that legislation would ensure that sources of income for the authorities would be created and that they would have full control over their finances. He said the most important source of revenue would come from two kinds of regional levies. One levy would be provided by employers and the other would be based on business turnover.

Concerning the apparent lack of communication between black local authorities and residents, Dr Viljoen pointed out that the authorities were inexperienced and in a period of adaptation. He said it was important that town council members should hold report-back meetings to keep the public informed.

Huenis on Creation of Free Trade Areas
MB081223 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] In Cape Town the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has announced that the state president is to issue a proclamation in the government gazette to speed up the creation of free trade areas for all race groups. The proclamation will amend the group areas act to allow all races to occupy free trade zones in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Amendment Act of 1984.

Mr Heunis said the government was committed irrevocably to the establishment of free trade areas. Practical arrangements have not been finalized but to prevent further delays it had been decided to issue a proclamation to open the areas.

At the same time about 44 areas which had been proclaimed in terms of existing groups areas act would be opened on the same basis as for the new section 19 areas.

Mr Heunis said the new legislation had created many expectations and there has been numerous inquiries. The necessary steps were now being taken and would be executed as soon as possible. Notice to this effect would be given to the news media soon.

Minister Discusses Equal Education Standards

MB081452 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The South African minister of home affairs and national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said the South African Government was in the process of establishing a statutory national certificate board to ensure the maintenance of equal education standards. He said [word indistinct] education systems with separate control was a basic point of departure for the new dispensation. These principles were contained in South Africa's new Constitution.

ZIMBABWE

Munangagwa on New Elite Force, RSA Destablization

MB120904 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0846 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Harare, Feb 12, SAPA — Zimbabwe has formed an elite specialist force to deal with international terrorism, the minister of state (security), Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, disclosed in an interview published in Harare today. Mr Munangagwa also said that no direct infiltration of "bandits from South Africa" into Zimbabwe had been detected either during 1984 or so far this year, but "intelligence agents" sent by Pretoria had been arrested.

The elite force, drawn from the police, was being trained in certain of its operations to work in conjunction with the Air Force, he said. Its overall command fell under the office of the prime minister.

"The task force is essentially a specialist unit which is part and parcel of our security forces, and which has been trained for situations which do not call for either normal police or military action," Mr Munangagwa said. "It is not in the public interest to reveal the exact number of men involved, but suffice it to say that there are more than sufficient trained personnel to cope with any eventuality."

"I believe we have created an elite unit, using the best available talent which is capable of handling any situation."

Although Zimbabwe was a non-aligned country with no hostile intentions towards any other government, it was aware that this did not ensure its immunity from the problem of international terrorism, Mr Munangagwa said. "We could well become involved, as an innocent party, in some activity. For example...a hijack..." Zimbabwe did not see any direct threat from any organisation, "but we must be prepared to deal with such an eventuality in an efficient and competent manner."

Mr Munangagwa said that although no direct infiltration of "bandits from South Africa" into Zimbabwe had been detected either during 1984 or so far this year, certain intelligence agents sent by Pretoria had been arrested. He said they had been sent to spy on Zimbabwe's military strength and the disposition of its forces. The agents had been told to check on the morale of the forces and to determine what political support ZANU-PF had, especially in Matabeleland.

"We know that there are bandit elements on South African soil and that they have been trained with a view to infiltrating Zimbabwe in order to destabilise our political and economic order. It is strongly believed that these elements may take advantage of the opportunity provided by the forthcoming general election to disrupt and generally sabotage the democratic process," Mr Munangagwa said.

He said an extensive screening of people deported from South Africa had been in operation for some time and a number of dissident elements had been detected and weeded out.

"It would not be in the interests of security to say how successful the exercise has been, in terms of numbers of persons arrested. However, it is ongoing and I am very pleased with the results so far achieved," Mr Munangagwa said.

Minister Urges Support for Liberation Groups

MB111900 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Zimbabwe has called for maximum support for liberation movements fighting to end South Africa's policy of racial segregation and the illegal occupation of Namibia. The government says apartheid must be eradicated and not reformed, if there is to be peace and stability in southern Africa. It says one way of achieving this would be to isolate the Pretoria regime, which is determined to prepetuate belligerent and destabilization policies against its neighbors.

The remarks were made by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, at a reception to mark the 6th anniversary of the Iranian Islamic revolution. Comrade Mangwende called for the consolidation of the excellent relations between Iran and Zimbabwe.

In reply, the Iranian charge d'affaires, Mr (Mustapha Aqaie), denounced all forms of oppression, and said his country wants to expand political, economic, and cultural relations with Zimbabwe.

President Banana Urges End to Iran-Iraq War

MB110640 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has called for a peaceful solution to the Persian Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. Comrade Banana made the call in a weekend message to the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni. The message congratulated Iran on the sixth anniversary of the Islamic revolution which overthrew the monarch. Iran and Iraq have been at war for more than 4 years. The president also said the government is satisfied with the cordial relations between Iran and Zimbabwe.

ZANU-PF Editorial Says Party Committed to Peace

MB090729 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] An editorial in the latest issue of *ZIMBABWE NEWS*, the official organ of ZANU-PF, says the ruling party is totally committed to peace. The publication points out that this will be the position not only during the forthcoming general election, but also after the election. The party will always uphold the belief in an orderly and peaceful expression of the poeple's will.

The editorial also reports that the people's blood was spilled in the patriotic liberation war in order to achieve, among other things, the basic and democratic rights of one-man-one-vote. This right was freely and fairly exercised in 1980, although circumstances were different then to those obtaining the in the country today. The people wanted peace. They realized that only one person, Comrade Robert Mugabe, could bring this about, so they elected him. Thereafter, the interests of all Zimbabweans in all aspects of naitonal life were set into motion, including the extension of social services, industrial opportunities, access to jobs, and, above all, the people have been accorded the dignity of citizenship.

Briefs

New Envoys Appointed — Two newly appointed heads of Zimbabwe's foreign missions, Comrade Stanislaus Chigwedere and Nicholas Ghoche, today said farewell to the president at State House. Comrade Chigwedere becomes Zimbabwe's high commissioner to Canada, replacing Comrade Sumantrai Mehta, while Comrade Ghoche replaces Comrade John Manyowe as Zimbabwe's ambassador to Romania. [Text] [*Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 8 Feb 85 MB*]